

## Sir Keith hits back at 'gross misrepresentation' of birth control views

Sir Keith Joseph further defended himself yesterday against the critics of his comments on birth control. He said he had been subject to gross misrepresentation.

Referring to his record as Secretary of State for Social Services, he sought to clarify, in a statement and in a letter to *The Times*, what he had

meant when he referred to "socio-economic classes four and five".

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, warned the Conservative Party against a lurch to the right. He supported, however, Sir Keith's view that it was not enough for the party to concentrate on economics.

## MP's warning on Tory lurch to right

Mr Joseph, shadow Secretary of State for Social Services, took issue yesterday with the critics of his comments on birth control. In a statement in a letter to *The Times*, he defended himself against what he called "gross misrepresentation".

He said that the statement said in part: "The nature of the problems in my Birmingham speech such that strong reactions have been expected. But the misrepresentation to which I have been subjected warrants an

The letter recalls that as secretary of state he gave proportionately more time to the subject of problem families than to any other. Those who observed him at all closely in those years will bear him out; what is ironic is that he failed to make any political impact with his views.

That would be a gross distortion; but it is a politician's business not to provide such opportunities to his opponents.

A further development in the Tory debate came yesterday when Mr Norman St John-Stevas, party spokesman on education, counselled Conservatives against a lurch to the right in pursuit of impossible abstractions, as he put it.

"However satisfying this might be to some Tory ideologues, the penalty would be heavy and ineluctable—permanent political minority status", he told the political committee of the Junior Carlton Club. There was much more to build on the spacious middle ground than on the restricted peripheries of right and left.

The only point on which Mr St John-Stevas appeared to endorse Sir Keith's views was in his belief that it was not enough to concentrate on economics. The Conservative Party should return to its traditional concern with moral values.

Mr St John-Stevas also advised his party against any hasty action in the matter of leadership. "A period of calm, collected and rational reflection is essential in which all the

various factors can be evaluated", he said.

Mr Heath had made a major capital gain for the party by telling the people the truth about the country's economic peril. If, egged on by the media, the party gave itself over to the delights of civil war and fratricidal strife, the sacrificial victim would not be Mr Heath, nor any of the candidates for the unvacated leadership, but the Conservative Party itself.

Powell view of events: Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, expressed distaste last night at the turn of events since Mr Heath lost the general election (a Staff Reporter writes).

Speaking on the BBC television programme *Newsday*, Mr Powell said: "There is something distasteful about the spectacle of men who followed him (Mr Heath) through briar and thicket turning on him now as if that had never happened."

On Sir Keith's speech Mr Powell said: "It's great fun to see somebody else getting into hot water over a speech. I almost wondered if the River Tiber was beginning to roll again."

Mr Powell said he disliked politicians assuming the role of preacher. "I think the morality of politics might be reconsidered by some of those who are talking about it", he said.

"I do not like politicians preaching. We have a very slight effect on the progress of public morals."

Prescription charge: Sir Keith denied later yesterday that his refusal, when in office, to remove the prescription charge from contraceptives had made things worse (the Press Association reports).

It is not just the availability of free contraceptives that is persuading people to use them, he said. "That is why I encouraged domiciliary family planning services."

Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east said yesterday that she would urge the Prime Minister to appoint a minister within the Department of Health and Social Security responsible exclusively for population matters. It was hopelessly inadequate to have the subject dealt with as a side issue by the Lord Privy Seal.

Mrs Short went on: "It is absolutely right for Sir Keith to say we need considerable extensions of education about family planning, but it is not only needed in the fourth and fifth social groups."

"Unwanted babies are born to women in every group. And when he relates this to a decline in national morality, it is not those in the fourth and fifth groups who are the victims."

Sir Keith's speech was criticised by Mr Ronald Dick, director of Population Council, who said: "Once again we find the poor being blamed for the failings of our society. The people Sir Keith Joseph describes are not the cause of the problem, he describes, they are the victims."

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## Sugar deal ultimatum to EEC by Mr Peart

From David Cross  
Luxembourg, Oct 21

Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, tonight delivered an ultimatum to his European Community partners over sugar supplies for Britain.

He told his fellow ministers at a meeting in Luxembourg that they must make up their minds tonight to approve a system of special EEC subsidies to provide British households with cheap sugar; otherwise he or the Community would have to conclude a more expensive arrangement with the Australians.

The European Commission has suggested that EEC dealers should buy sugar on the world market and sell it to the British at the heavily subsidised price of about £130 a ton. The Australians, who have offered to conclude a five-year contract with Britain for regular supplies at £180 a ton, are anxious for a quick decision from the Community. While their negotiations with Britain have been pending, the Australians have also been negotiating with the Japanese, in case the British deal falls through.

The main problem, so far as Britain's EEC partners are concerned, is that the subsidy scheme could prove very expensive. The Commission has calculated that it could cost as much as £50m to provide Britain with about 500,000 tons of sugar during the coming months.

The West Germans, in particular, are not eager to agree to an open cheque for subsidising British households. But if there is no agreement on the EEC scheme, Britain could be in breach of the EEC treaties if it goes ahead and secures a bilateral long-term agreement with the Australians. Under Community rules, the EEC is responsible for British sugar supplies after the end of this year.

Earlier today, the ministers gave a cautious welcome to EEC plans for conserving cereals while there is a worldwide grain shortage. Unleaded by Mr Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, these proposals would restrict cereal exports to the world's most needy countries and limit feed-stuff consumption by livestock in the Community.

Continued on page 6, col 3

## Pace of wage rises eased in September

There was a slackening last month in the pace of wage increases, according to official Government figures published yesterday. Basic hourly rates rose less than 0.5 per cent on the Department of Employment index, to 145.0 in September (July, 1972 = 100).

A separate index monitoring actual earnings—which includes bonuses and overtime payments—showed a rise of 1.9 per cent in August (earnings figures lag a month behind those for hourly earnings).

Both earnings and wages have increased by just over 20 per cent during the past year, compared with a rise in prices of about 17 per cent. However, when allowance is made for tax and national insurance contributions, increase in net pay would barely appear to have kept pace with the rise in prices. Broadly, it would seem that so far wage settlements are in line with the Social Contract.

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## Alitalia slashing costs

Alitalia, Italy's national airline, has decided on a drastic six-point economy plan that will ground aircraft, cancel some routes and cut back on others and possibly put some aircraft up for sale.

The airline's losses this year are approaching the equivalent of £40m. Dearer fuel is blamed for the trouble.

A shareholders' meeting will be held later this month. A decision by the government to close Alitalia would mean the virtual end of civil aviation in Italy.

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## Research into backache

The Government, through a £33,000 grant, is to finance new research into backache for which the council says, 1,500,000 people consult their doctors each year. The announcement came with details of research by two Westminster Hospital doctors that suggest they have found a "missing link" into a cause of backache.

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## Greek junta leaders on massacre charges

Mr Papadopoulos, the ousted Greek President, and Major-General Ioannidis, the former chief of the Greek military police, are among 30 army and police officers facing criminal proceedings on charges connected with the massacre at the Athens Polytechnic last November.

A preliminary report published in Athens yesterday after an investigation lasting seven weeks, said that 34 civilians had been killed in the massacre and 1,033 civilians and 61 policemen injured.

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## Chairman Mao is 'alert'

Chairman Mao Tse-tung was said to be alert and well informed during a meeting yesterday with Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Prime Minister.

He described the Chinese leader, who is 80, as "a man with a very clear brain and a sense of humour".

There has been speculation about the Chairman's health since reports last week that he had suffered a stroke.

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## On other pages

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Geoffrey Smith reviews the position of the Scottish Nationalists and concludes that they can now command more than courteous boredom; Bernard Levin sums up the legal implications of the Paul Foot case on "The day the judges took an extra helping of power"; David: Anti-Communist millionaire offers £1,000 for humorous account of his party campaigns.

Sport, pages 7 and 8  
International Olympic Committee report, Golf: Feature on Hale Ivy Sandown Park, Leicester and programmes; Levy Board establishment to advise on purchase of stallions for national stud.

Law Report, page 10  
Court of Appeal holds that damages award to two boys for the death of both parents in a road accident should not be reduced on the ground that their grandmother had taken them into her home and was looking after them.

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William Gaunt reports on Van Gogh's early drawings, Paul Ovey on contemporary art from Finland, and William Mann on Hans Werner Henze's Tristan.

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Business News, pages 17-23  
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Financial Editor: Johnson & Pirth Brown on the Jessel connexion; Furness Withy's prediction; commodity prices help Jardine Matheson.

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Features: The final act in the NCB-NUM productivity agreement drama tomorrow is analysed by Paul Routledge, Labour Editor. Eric Wigham looks at the problems involved in pay restraint. Page 19  
Business Diary: The Stock Exchange chooses its new chief executive; energy conservation committee; machine tool ambassador. Page 19

## Transport strikers bring chaos to Glasgow

Our Correspondent  
Glasgow

Unofficial strike of three bus and underground drivers in Glasgow yesterday brought thousands to walk to work. The unofficial strike of thousands of road haulage drivers employed by private firms is now seriously affecting the city's industry and food supplies.

Shops and supermarkets were being held up by the strikers, and the conciliation arbitration service in the city is trying to settle the disputes.

Truck drivers' strike yesterday in Aberdeen, Dundee and Perth. Although yesterday it had been expected that the private sector, nationalised National Freight Corporation is now and 500 British Road Transport drivers from 14 depots in 100 Telford drivers from depots came out.

National Freight Corporation had just agreed to an 40-hour week which had been accepted in take effect last week. But yesterday drivers decided to stop and seek terms similar to those demanded by drivers in the private firms, £40 a week. The cure is £31.60.

Management has offered there are three classes, with different rates but apply to Class 1 drivers. If agreement is reached today continued on page 2, col 4



The Prince of Wales examines a hole-in-the-heart patient, Craig Ross, 9, at the re-named Prince Charles Hospital in Brisbane yesterday.

## Half-brothers die in Belfast car shooting

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast

Two new victims of the current murder campaign in Belfast were shot dead as they walked to work along Falls Road at 7.30 yesterday morning.

Mr Michael Loughran, aged 18, and Mr Edward Morgan, aged 27, half-brothers, who lived in Cupar Street, apparently did not see a white Corvair car make a U-turn opposite Northumberland Street and drive up beside them. Before they could do anything, a man in the back wound down the window and fired between eight and 10 shots at them from a pistol.

They collapsed on the pavement, one of them dying instantly, the other fatally wounded. He died in hospital an hour and a half later. The car was driven away from the scene, a few yards from an Army observation post, and was later found abandoned at Greenland Street, off the Protestant Shankill Road.

Last week, two Roman Catholic workmen were shot and wounded only 100 yards away from the scene of yesterday's shooting and last year two postmen were machine-gunned to death at exactly the same spot. The army yesterday it was impossible to see the shooting from their post.

Other Irish news, page 2

## President Ford seeks to settle problem of illegal immigrants at Mexico talks

Magdalena de Kino, Mexico, Oct 21.—President Ford and President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, conferred here today on the Cuban question and bilateral problems.

They held the first session of a one-day summit in this small mountain town after a formal meeting on the Mexican-American border, 65 miles to the north.

A senior White House official said no agreements were expected to be reached during the meeting here and a second one in Arizona later in the day of illegal Mexican migrants.

However, the two presidents might decide to set up a commission to study the problem of

Mexican farm workers, who enter the United States illegally by the thousand every year. America may be willing to agree to a quota system if the Mexicans do something to stem the illegal flow.

Mr Ford, who was making his first trip abroad since he became President on August 9, flew on board the presidential helicopter to the town of Magdalena after they had embraced warmly at the border town of Nogales. In the Magdalena the two leaders were mobbed by thousands of flag-waving Mexicans.

Mr Ford told the Mexican leader it was his fervent wish that their talks would open a personal relationship and lead to even closer cooperation.

As good neighbours, the two countries had jointly resolved problems of flood control, sanitation, border adjustment and the salinity of the water of the Colorado river delivered to Mexico.

Earlier today in Tucson, President Ford said the United States had no assurance that the Russians would permit a minimum of 60,000 Jews and others to leave each year in exchange for improved trade status with the United States.

In a "clarifying statement", issued through his press secretary, Mr Ford said an accord on emigration with the Soviet Union mentioned no specific figures.—Reuters and AP.

## Amsterdam Superflights

Up to 7 a day from Heathrow.  
All on the half hour, all with Quick Gate Check-In.  
Other Superflights direct from Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.  
Details from your travel agent.

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## African gold mines pay more to get local labour

Michael Knipe  
Town, Oct 21

Violent clashes between nine security forces and striking African miners in South Africa today determined action to shun their reliance on foreign labour.

Minimum starting wages are increased by a third and a fifth to recruit more local labour is to be used.

The mine's manager said he did not know why the strikers were refusing to work, as officials had not been able to communicate with them. The Shongams had refused to select 20 representatives to put their case, saying that they wanted officials to speak to the whole group.

South Africa's gold mines have been plagued with unrest during the past year, and 58 miners have died violently. South Africans had Royal Navy visit, page 7

on recruitment and there has been a sharp fall in recruitment in Lesotho after violence at the mines. Continued requirements from Mozambique is also uncertain.

At a mine at Germiston, near Johannesburg, today 1,000 Shangan mineworkers from Mozambique again refused to go underground. Yesterday the miners, who were said to be in an angry mood, marched on the administration building and two men were bitten by guard dogs. The mine security force used tear gas to disperse the strikers.

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## Piccadilly Circus changes will be kept to minimum GLC committee decides

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

After more than 16 years of public debate on the future of Piccadilly Circus, the Greater London Council planning committee has decided in effect that it should be changed as little as possible.

At the end of a relatively cursory debate yesterday, the committee agreed that it was anxious to see the general form of the existing circus retained. The traffic arrangements should continue for the time being, with improved pedestrian facilities at street level and in the Underground concourse.

The decision was reached only a few hours before Westminster City Council was due to consider an application by Trust Houses Forte to redevelop much of the Criterion site, on the south side of the circus. The plans were approved by Westminster's planning committee on September 26.

The difference of opinion between the two councils follows

the publication by Westminster of a public consultation document in December, 1972, which set out four possible options. Westminster officials made it clear then that they preferred the third option, which envisaged a public transport system, the Criterion, Monaco and Trocadero sites, demolition of the London Pavilion, realignment of roads, and a large pedestrian piazza. It was said later, on the basis of answers to questionnaires, to be the scheme most favoured by the public.

However, Mr Fred Pooley, the GLC's Controller of Planning and Transportation, came down yesterday in favour of a modified version of the first of the options, which puts the emphasis on conservation and rehabilitation of the existing buildings.

Its main advantage, he said, was that the appearance of the circus as a whole could be improved immediately. The new or refurbished buildings could be adorned with new advertisements or floodlit and the

depressing atmosphere could soon be lifted.

The traffic gain to be derived from any other option would be minimal and probably short-lived, he added. The council's policy of encouraging an efficient public transport system was the only real answer to mass mobility in the heart of the capital.

The GLC committee agreed yesterday that it would be prepared to see general redevelopment of the Monaco site and partial redevelopment on the Criterion and Trocadero sites with due regard to listed and other buildings of public interest. The London Pavilion, owned by the GLC, should be retained and refurbished for a period of 30 years.

Earlier Mr Robert Vigers, leader of the Conservatives on the committee, had protested that Mr Pooley's report was too brief and failed adequately to consider all the implications. But Mr Norman Howard, the committee chairman, said: "London will never forgive us if we procrastinate any more."

## Senator Jackson to speak at Pilgrims dinner

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 21

Senator Henry Jackson, the crusader for the Soviet emigration agreement and a Democratic presidential contender, is to be the speaker at the Pilgrim's Society annual dinner in London on November 11.

Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, was last year's speaker. The senator, according to his staff, will concentrate on the need for fresh commitments to Atlantic unity, which he feels has been neglected by Dr Kissinger.

## Frelimo men die in street battle

Lourenço Marques, Oct 21.—At least three Frelimo soldiers and a white rebel were killed today in a street battle between rebel Portuguese commandos and Government and Frelimo forces.—Agence France-Presse.



HOME NEWS

# Royal Engineers will rebuild burnt-out prison at Long Kesh

From Robert Fisk Belfast

The Government has decided to fly 300 Royal Engineers into Ulster to rebuild the Maze prison at Long Kesh, burnt out by inmates last week. The camp, which was visited by Westminster MPs and members of the Northern Ireland Assembly yesterday, will be completely rebuilt within the next three weeks, just as it was before the rioting and arson. The Royal Engineers helped to plan the huts and compounds at Long Kesh when it was first set up as a small, temporary jail for internees in August, 1971. The regiment was given its task by the military authorities yesterday and the 300 Sappers should be in Ulster by the end of the week.

## Two killed in runaway train accident

From Our Correspondent Dublin

Two people were killed and 10 injured in a train crash at Gormanstown, Co. Meath, yesterday. The dead were Miss Ann Campbell, of Laytown, Co. Meath, and Michael O'Reilly, aged 21, a student of Drogheda. Three trains were involved. The events leading to the accident began in Dublin early in the morning. A driver of an empty train who suspected mechanical trouble dismounted from the cab to make an examination but when he was down the train moved off. Twenty miles out from Dublin it crashed into another train which was empty and one of the derailed coaches ploughed into a stationary passenger train.

The rebuilding of the prison canteen and hospital may at least relieve some of the hardship which the MPs saw at Long Kesh yesterday. Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, described the prison as "a scene of self-inflicted destruction". He said conditions were "appalling, ghastly, and shocking" but that the destruction was due to the behaviour of the provisional IRA. "We did not get much time to speak to many of the men," he said. "The provos were not keen to see us, they were uncommunicative, but we did get talking to a number of 'loyalists'. There is a terrible lot of work to be done in there and it is a saddening and ghastly sight."

## Miss Dugdale on helicopter charges

From Our Correspondent Dublin

Brigitte Rose Dugdale, who is serving a nine-year sentence in Limerick prison for receiving paintings stolen from Sir Alfred Beit, appeared at Dublin Special Criminal Court yesterday. She was charged with offences connected with the alleged hijacking of a helicopter in Co. Donegal last January and the subsequent attack on the RUC barracks at Strabane. Counsel for the state, Mr N. McDonald, indicated that it was hoped to have other people tried with Miss Dugdale and to bring them before the court soon. Miss Dugdale's trial, which had been fixed for "next", was adjourned 25.

# Coach bomb trial girl 'called it mistake'

Judith Ward, who is accused of murdering 12 people in the M 62 coach bomb blast, said at Wakefield Crown Court yesterday that she said two men "to frig off" when they asked for information about The Parachute Regiment.

The incident, she added, happened in a bar in the Irish Republic when the two men told her they knew she had "done a bunk from the Army". They asked where the Parachute Regiment had its barracks at Aldershot and said they wanted to know because they had "a job on".

Miss Ward added that at that time she could not have been willing to assist anyone in the performance of any violence. Miss Ward, aged 25, of Middlesex Road, Stockport, is charged in addition with causing the coach explosion and causing two other explosions in England. She has pleaded not guilty to all counts.

## £46 'fiddle' ruins career of a police chief

From Our Correspondent Northampton

A chief inspector of police who fiddled his expenses, which he used to pay for the sake of £46, a court was told last night. John Ballard, aged 48, chief inspector of police stationed at Buckingham, was found guilty at Northampton Crown Court of 11 charges of falsifying monthly travelling expense claims. He was fined £5 for each charge. The jury cleared him of eight similar charges and a further six charges of falsifying quarterly telephone accounts. Mr Ballard, of Bourton Road, Buckingham, had only three more months to serve with the Thames Valley police force to complete 25 years' service, which would have made him eligible for an annual pension of £1,700.



Mr Wilson (left) attending a dinner and boxing evening given by the World Sporting Club in London last night in honour of Lord Shinwell (centre), who is 90. Others in the foreground are the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr Heath.

# 30,000 tons of refuse pile up in Glasgow

Continued from page 1

a return to work is unlikely before Thursday, as meetings are to be held tomorrow in Glasgow and Grangemouth. Glasgow sewage workers yesterday voted to continue their strike for an extra £10 a week. The stoppage has led to millions of gallons of untreated sewage being dumped in upper reaches of the Clyde, killing fish and setting back the environmental plans of the Clyde River Purification Board by at least two years. There is also a health risk.

The workers have said they will return if an interim award of £8 a week is offered. The 300 Glasgow council refuse lorry drivers who struck three weeks ago are continuing

their action and it is estimated that about 30,000 tons of refuse is piling up in public places. Health officials say the strike could produce a plague of vermin. The strike of bus and underground crews has probably affected the public more than any of the other strikes. Crews are demanding an interim award of £5 a week, without prejudice to an £8 increase in basic rates, an increase in the one-man operation differential, a reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours, and other improvements.

According to the Greater Glasgow Passenger Executive, the claim, which they describe as extravagant, represents an increase of 125 per cent or an additional £8m a year. Residents in the vast housing estates around the city perimeter are worst affected.

# TUC leaders decide to repeat call on Mr Foot to relax picketing law

By Our Labour Editor

TUC leaders decided yesterday to repeat to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, their view that the Government's forthcoming Employment Protection Bill should relax the law on picketing. At a long meeting of the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, union leaders spent several hours examining the minister's consultative document on the proposed new legislation, which extends the rights of trade unionists but leaves out the question of pickets for further talks with interested parties.

# CBI, TUC aid on industry course

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent

The Schools Council has invited leaders of the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress to get round the table and devise a balanced course on industry for teaching in schools. Sir Lincoln Ralphs, chairman of the council, which is the Government-sponsored body responsible for developing curricula, said: "A great majority of our children are ignorant about the basic issues of industry and trade unions. It is a basic and dangerous ignorance which we must try to overcome." Both sides of industry last night welcomed the idea of participating in the preparation of a new school syllabus.

Mr Michael Bury, the CBI's director of education and training, said: "We are ready and willing to discuss such an idea. There is a real need for information to be given to schools on an even-handed basis about the basic nature of industry, how it operates, how it is managed and how it is financed." Mr David Logan, an assistant in the TUC's education department, said that the best way to devise a course of contentious issues that would work was to get the views of those who worked in the unions and industry.

# Weather forecast and recordings

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent

Sir Lincoln said the TUC had approached the council about a possible course on trade unionism. "We replied that we would need to broaden the idea into a whole survey of the industrial scene. We want them to meet together and work out a syllabus." He said the final responsibility for the content of any project would rest with the Schools Council. "We would hope that teachers will be given evidence from both sides, warts and all. We want evidence from the TUC to confirm both the details of the social contract and of strike action. We would want a new look at industry's profits." The council will be asked to approve the scheme at a full meeting in December.

Today Sun rises: 5.54 pm. Moon sets: 11.21 pm. First Quarter: Tomorrow. ... Lightning up: 6.24 pm to 7.8 am. High water: London Bridge, 6.35 am, 6.2m (20.5ft); 7.11 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Avonmouth, 11.56 am, 10.6m (34.8ft). Dover, 3.49 am, 5.8m (18.9ft); 11.24 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Hull, 11.12 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 11.12 pm, 6.0m (19.6ft). Liverpool, 4.10 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 4.32 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft). Pressure will remain relatively low over the North Sea and high to the SW of the British Isles. Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, E Midlands: Rather cloudy with showers, perhaps rain at times on coast; max temp 10°C (50°F). N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wind N, moderate, becoming fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

# Warning from makers on fireworks ban

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent

A ban on the sale of fireworks in shops would cause dangerous black market. Fireworks Makers' Guild yesterday in reply to a petition by Mr Noel Tobin, director of a campaign for fireworks reform, that counter sales would be banned within a year. The guild said Mr Tobin had been reported as "assert that the manufacturers, or betterly opposed to this, changed their position and effect, could not care less." But it wished to make it clear that its position had changed.

# Father dies, daughter injured in gun attack

A gunman was being sought last night after a businessman was killed and his daughter, aged 19, seriously wounded in a shotgun attack at Tamworth, Staffordshire.

The daughter, Mrs Lesley Pritchard, was beaten up two weeks ago by a man, who made arrangements to call at her home yesterday. Mrs Pritchard, who is separated and from her second husband, asked her father, Mr Norman Dudley, aged 44, of Birmingham, to be at her home with her. Neighbours heard shots a few minutes after a man went into the house at Bancroft, Glascoate Heath, Tamworth. Then a man left in a Rover 2000 car.

Mrs Pritchard, bleeding from a shotgun wound in the arm, went for help and collapsed on a neighbour's doorstep. Her father was found dead in the downstairs front room of the house. Mr Joseph Latham, aged 68, who lives near by, said he saw a woman slumped, with her arms folded, in a doorway across the road. "She looked over at me and asked for help."

## Shoplifting gang profited from refunds policy

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

Nine members of a gang stole goods from Marks and Spencers stores and later went back to receive cash refunds. The operation over a wide area in more than a year, it was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday. Buddy Herbert Godfrey, aged 34, of Southlands Drive, Timbury, Wiltshire, and Rodin Judd, aged 26, of Longfellow Road, Midsomer Norton, Somerset, were found guilty of conspiring to steal. Mr Godfrey was also convicted of conspiring to defraud Marks and Spencers, and admitted by Judd.

Seven others have admitted the conspiracy charges. They are: Susan Godfrey, aged 2; Loraine Judd, aged 20; Raymond Keen, aged 23, and Jay Winfield, aged 22, both of Longfellow Road, Midsomer Norton; Carol Pym, aged 18, of Ag Street, Bedminster, Bristol; Valerie Johnson, aged 35, of Haywards Drive, Bath; William Chapman, aged 28, Vineyard, Bath. They will all be sentenced today.

## PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN for the benefit of your staff and your Company

Private hospital treatment as a fringe benefit for staff can be a major factor today in hiring and keeping the best staff for your Company.

When other employers are offering the same salary, or perhaps more, the extra benefit of a Private Health Insurance Scheme can make all the difference.

It's normally possible to choose the hospital and the date for admission, so you can save a lot of anxiety and inconvenience for the staff, and time and money for the Company.

Private treatment is expensive - £172.90 per week for the bed alone in a London Teaching Hospital, and that doesn't include items like surgeon's and anaesthetist's fees. However, hundreds of Companies in all areas of business have been surprised by how little a Private Health Insurance Scheme with PPP can cost.

Private Patients Plan has the only comprehensive plan available - Master Plan. Its unique conception includes guaranteed payment of all the medical bills which go to make up the total cost of in-patient treatment, and Master Plan cover is not withdrawn after a claim. In fact it's continuous up to a total annual maximum of \$7,500, so you know you're covered even if medical costs rise.

We can form a group within your Company with as few as five subscribers (the Company can subsidise the group in various ways if it wishes), and reduced rates are available to all groups.

If you would like more information, please fill in the coupon and post it today - we'd like the opportunity to tell you how the best Private Health Insurance today can work within your Company.

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Please post to: Private Patients Plan Dept DEV, Bryanston House, 100, Pall Mall, London W1K 1JF. Telephone 0892 23881.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Position in Company \_\_\_\_\_

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## Suspended jail for comedian over cheques

Michael Howard, a comedian, who performed on radio in *Workers' Playtime* and had his own radio show called *The Michael Howard Show*, was given an 18-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, at Inner London Crown Court yesterday.

He admitted drawing cheques worth £1,188 knowing that his bank would not pay them. The court was told that Mr Howard, aged 58, had reached "absolute bottom" after two divorces and two suicide attempts. He admitted five charges of obtaining a pecuniary advantage with post-dated cheques.

Mr David Voelcker, for the prosecution, said the cheques were issued to pay for Mr Howard's flats after his bank had warned him not to write out any more. The court was told that he had two convictions for obtaining credit while an undischarged bankrupt.

## Canadian firm handling Clarkson claim

Constitution Insurance Company of Canada said yesterday that its London office will be handling insurance claims by Clarkson's holidaymakers.

A statement said that arrangements between Clarkson's Holidays and J. Perry for the handling of holidaymakers' insurance claims had been terminated as a result of the liquidations of the Court Line group of companies.

The statement said: "In the interests of holidaymakers who have booked holidays with Clarkson's and to avoid further delay in handling claims, Constitutional have agreed with the provisional liquidators to assume responsibility, without prejudice to the legal position of either party, for investigating these claims."

## Welsh Office to prepare devolution legislation

A new division has been set up by the Welsh Office to prepare legislation for a Welsh elected assembly. It will work in close contact with the Cabinet Office's devolution unit, Mr Rowlands, Parliamentary Secretary at the Welsh Office said yesterday.

Mr Rowlands has been appointed an assistant to Mr Edward Short, who will lead the Cabinet department.

"We shall all be working to bring about a constitutional reform of major significance," he said. "The aim will be to bring our proposals before Parliament as quickly as possible. But no one should underestimate the enormous task of fundamentally rewriting parts of the British constitution."

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY	Pressure in mb	Fronts	Winds	Cloud	Temp
London	1012	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Birmingham	1010	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Manchester	1008	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Cardiff	1006	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Edinburgh	1004	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Glasgow	1002	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Liverpool	1000	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Nottingham	998	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Sheffield	996	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Southampton	994	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Wolverhampton	992	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
York	990	FRONT	W, 10	100	10

## Weather forecast and recordings

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Liverpool	1000	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Nottingham	998	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Sheffield	996	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Southampton	994	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
Wolverhampton	992	FRONT	W, 10	100	10
York	990	FRONT	W, 10	100	10



## HOME NEWS

### £33,000 survey to find the best treatment for backache sufferers

The Department of Health is financing a £33,000 research scheme by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council to determine the best treatment for back pain. One of five projects will be a survey described as the first of its kind into treatment for sciatica which should help to disclose the causes of the disorder, which affects 10,000 people a year. Five hundred patients will take part in a study of the condition affecting the sciatic nerve, which runs the length of the leg. It can become sensitive, leaving the leg numb or painful.

Treatments that will be studied include traction, that is stretching the backbone, manipulation, exercise and the use of Dr Duncan Troup, of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, who is in charge, says that for many years treatment has been rather arbitrary.

The survey, which is being carried out at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and the Royal National and Mount Vernon Hospitals, Middlesbrough, is described in *Talkback*, the newsletter of the Back Pain Association. It disclosed that doctors at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, have found what may be a missing link in back pain search, that patients with a disease known as ankylosing spondylitis have a rare white cell in their blood. The disease is painful.

Four million people in Britain have this rare white cell, known as HLA 27, and it is thought that 120,000 of them will get a back disease and another 100,000 will suffer arthritis, a disease, psoriasis, a skin disease, or a type of arthritis of which are linked to ankylosing spondylitis.

The research at Westminster Hospital, by Dr David James and Dr David Brewerton, suggests that ankylosing spondylitis is caused by a germ so

### Meat crisis 'like a horror comic'

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

The latest crisis in the meat industry read like an economist's horror comic, Mr James Royan, of Elgin, president of the Scottish Meat Traders' Federation, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Addressing the federation's conference, he recalled that in the autumn of 1972 the Government had told producers to invest in beef. In the winter of 1972-73 prices had reached unprecedented levels and government ministers told consumers to switch from beef.

As customers resist the price falls until we find ourselves in the late summer and autumn of 1974 now in a situation of over-production, which has thrown our beef-producing industry into complete disillusionment and considerable financial difficulty.

Mr Royan said they had authoritative assurances that plentiful supplies would be available for next year, and therefore they could give their customers beef at prices which were lower than for many months.

Retail butchers should worry because as a responsible section of the beef industry they must, along with their colleagues in wholesaling and production, make a big effort to secure a degree of stability for the industry in the long term. He thought the solution must be practical and only political as a secondary consideration.



Wind of change: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra has appointed the first two women members in its 28-year history. They are Sue Millan, principal flautist (above), who becomes the first full shareholding woman member, and Prudence Whittaker, clarinet, a co-principal,

who has been appointed an associate member. Another woman honoured by her orchestra is Marie Wilson, violinist with the London Philharmonic. A work dedicated to her has been commissioned from Alexander Goehr and will have its world premiere at the Festival Hall on November 17.

### Pay claim dropped for social contract

From Our Correspondent Chesterfield

A negotiating committee of shop stewards at the works of Tube Investments in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, has dropped an interim pay claim, which might have provided £3 extra a week for each man, in support of the social contract. Mr Ernest Kelly, the works convenor, said yesterday that apart from the normal threshold payments the

1,500 men at the works had not had a pay increase since January. "We are negotiating a new wage structure but we dropped our claim for an interim award bearing in mind our responsibility as trade unionists," he said. "The question was, did we want to force a breach of the social contract? We accepted our part of the contract and did not pursue our claim." Mr Kelly said that shop stewards had not received one complaint from any of the men, who are represented by four different unions. Mr Arthur Gibbons, personnel director, said that a new pay deal to operate from January 1 would offer "substantial" rises which would be geared to productivity. He added: "There is no doubt that the unions here are fully committed to the social contract."

### Director burnt £16,000 to cover up tax lie

From Our Correspondent Leeds

A company director aged 30 who burnt £16,000 in bank notes to protect his father, who had failed to disclose the amount to the Inland Revenue, was fined £5,000 at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

An Inland Revenue investigator who dug up the family rose-bud found the ashes of £5 notes where the director, Keith Sharp, of Skipton Road, Keighley, had buried them.

Mr Sharp, who was a director of the family's poultry factory farming firm, Fred Sharp Ltd, pleaded guilty to three charges of making false statements and burning bank notes with intent to defraud. The prosecution accepted his pleas of not guilty to perjury and making a false statement.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for Mr Sharp, told the court that he burnt the money to protect his father, Mr Fred Sharp, who had not disclosed it to the revenue before he died in November, 1971.

Mr Gerald Coles, for the prosecution, said two sums of money were involved, £1,500 given to Mr Sharp by his father within seven years of his death, and so liable to estate duty, and £16,000 which his father made from the business before it was made a public company in 1959, and placed in a safe at the family home at Throstle Nest, Oakworth, near Keighley.

Mr Coles added: "When it became clear that the Inland Revenue were getting close with their inquiries, Sharp took the rather extraordinary step, which gave a new dimension to the expression 'money to burn', of taking the money from the safe, burning it in the fireplace, and burying the ashes in a rosebud in the garden."

Inland Revenue inspectors first became interested in the family's business affairs in 1968, when Mr Sharp's father's wife died. When Mr Sharp and his father were interviewed in 1971 he lied by stating that he had no more than £50 to his name. When his father died the £16,000 should have been disclosed, but it was not.

Mr Coles said that after the ashes were dug up a forensic scientist detected the metal strips of bank notes and was able to say that not less than £300 had been burnt. The total tax evaded was £13,969, but it had now been paid by Mr Sharp.

Mr Ognall said that Mr Sharp was determined that no trace of the money was left. He placed the £16,000 on a fiercely burning fire and burnt the lot. "He still regarded it as his father's money and in some curious way I have no doubt that he was still protecting his father at the time."

Mr Justice Bristow commented: "If ever there was a warning to parents who think they benefit their children by fiddling taxes, this is it."

Mr Sharp, who was described as highly educated, with BA and MSc degrees, was ordered to pay £450 costs.

## What was a nice quiet, utterly civilised car like the Dolomite Sprint doing in 1974?



### Spa 24 hours

Averaged over 100 mph for 24 hours in the Spa 24 hour endurance race in Belgium.

### Avon Motor Tour

Finished 1st and 2nd in class, 4th and 5th overall in the Avon Motor Tour of Great Britain.

### Design Council Award

Won the Design Council Award for its very special cylinder head design.

### MPG!

"Overall fuel economy figure of 27.1 mpg is little short of miraculous". Autocar Long Term Report.

### Tourist Trophy Race

1st in class, 3rd overall. Averaged 94.04 mph for 3 hrs. 16 minutes in Tourist Trophy Race at Silverstone.

## British Touring Car Championship

Dolomite Sprints, competing against cars of up to 5.7 litres.

### win the Manufacturers' Championship overall.

In the Drivers' Championship, Andy Rouse's Sprint

### wins Class C (1600-2500cc).

(Results subject to confirmation)

Triumph-cars that live up to their name



### Cancer unit tries to stop inrush for tests

One of London's main cancer screening clinics appealed yesterday to women not to "just walk in off the street" for breast cancer testing. Dr Jane Davies, head of the Well Woman Clinic at the Royal Marsden Hospital, said that since recent publicity about a rush for cancer tests by women "the phone has been jammed".

But, she said, dozens of women are just turning up without a doctor's letter. "They must be seen by their family doctor first", she said. "The clinic can only take so many women and it is more important that older women with lumps in their breasts are seen than young girls who are worrying unnecessarily."

Family doctors have been inundated by people, but at least they are making sure we see women who need examining", she said.

The surge of women seeking cancer tests started when Mrs Betty Ford, wife of the American President, underwent an operation for cancer. A few days later Mrs Rockefeller, wife of the vice-presidential nominee, also had the operation.

### Del damages former ret agent

German newspaper is to substantial libel damages former British secret service officer, the High Court old yesterday. Mr Bryan QC, for Mr Bickham, I Cowan Sweet-Escott, said the newspaper, *Die Welt*, inadvertently published a from Mr Rolf Hochhuth, German playwright, repeat libellous suggestion that Sweet-Escott had organized supposed murder of al Sikorski, wartime Prime Minister of Poland. Sweet-Escott, an Army officer in the 1 Operations Executive the war, as the organizer the alleged murder in tar in 1943. It also called us English court proceedings in the matter. Mrs Ann said that *Die Welt* had publicly stated that they did not suggest that there was any basis for the theory of Sweet-Escott or anyone else, with or without the knowledge of Sir Winston Churchill, the death of General Ish, who was killed in an air battle.

### years' jail for man who attacked women in homes

A man who tied a woman and to their beds and sexually attacked them was jailed at the 1 Criminal Court yesterday for 10 years.

Man, Anthony Alan Bex, 34, unemployed, of no address, pleaded guilty to tying to rape the woman, 36, at West Horsley, Surrey, and to robbing her and away her car. He also admitted robbing the girl, aged 16, and attempting to rob and taking away a

the girl were not mentioned in the charges and Judge Charles Lawson, QC, directed that they should not be identified.

Mr Timothy Cassel, for the prosecution, said the woman, a housewife, had been attacked on November 22 last. Mr Bex had got into her house on the pretext of looking for someone else.

After threatening her with a kitchen knife and forcing her to give him £13, he had tied the woman to a bed and had tried to have sexual intercourse with her.

Mr Cassel said the attack on the girl a week later had been identical. She had been alone in the house and Mr Bex had got inside after saying he was looking for some friends.



## HOME NEWS

# Family allowances will go up in Budget but are likely to be less than £2 for each child

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

An increase in family allowances will be announced in Mr Healey's November Budget as a gesture to compensate families for the effects of inflation since 1968, when allowances were last raised.

But the new level of allowances is likely to be lower than hoped for by many organisations working with low-income families.

Mr Healey is expected to offset part of the cost of raising the allowance by clawing back some of the increase through income tax. In his last Budget he freed about 1,500,000 people from income tax but, because of wage increases since then, most of them are now back within the tax threshold. There is therefore, scope for reducing the cost of higher family allowances by increasing the tax on them.

The Government has accepted that family allowances must be raised, partly because of pressure from trade unions who see it as part of the social contract that families' living standards should

be protected. But the new allowances will not be introduced immediately; nor are they likely to compensate totally for the effects of inflation on small family budgets.

The most likely date for the increase is next April, when changes in the income tax structure could be made to offset the cost. The allowances are likely to be equalized so that all children entitled to family allowances will receive the same benefit, but the figure is likely to be less than £2.

The existing level of family allowances is 90p a week for the second child and £1 for each subsequent child. In the six years since those levels were set, prices have risen by at least 50p in the pound and family allowances would need to be at least doubled to compensate.

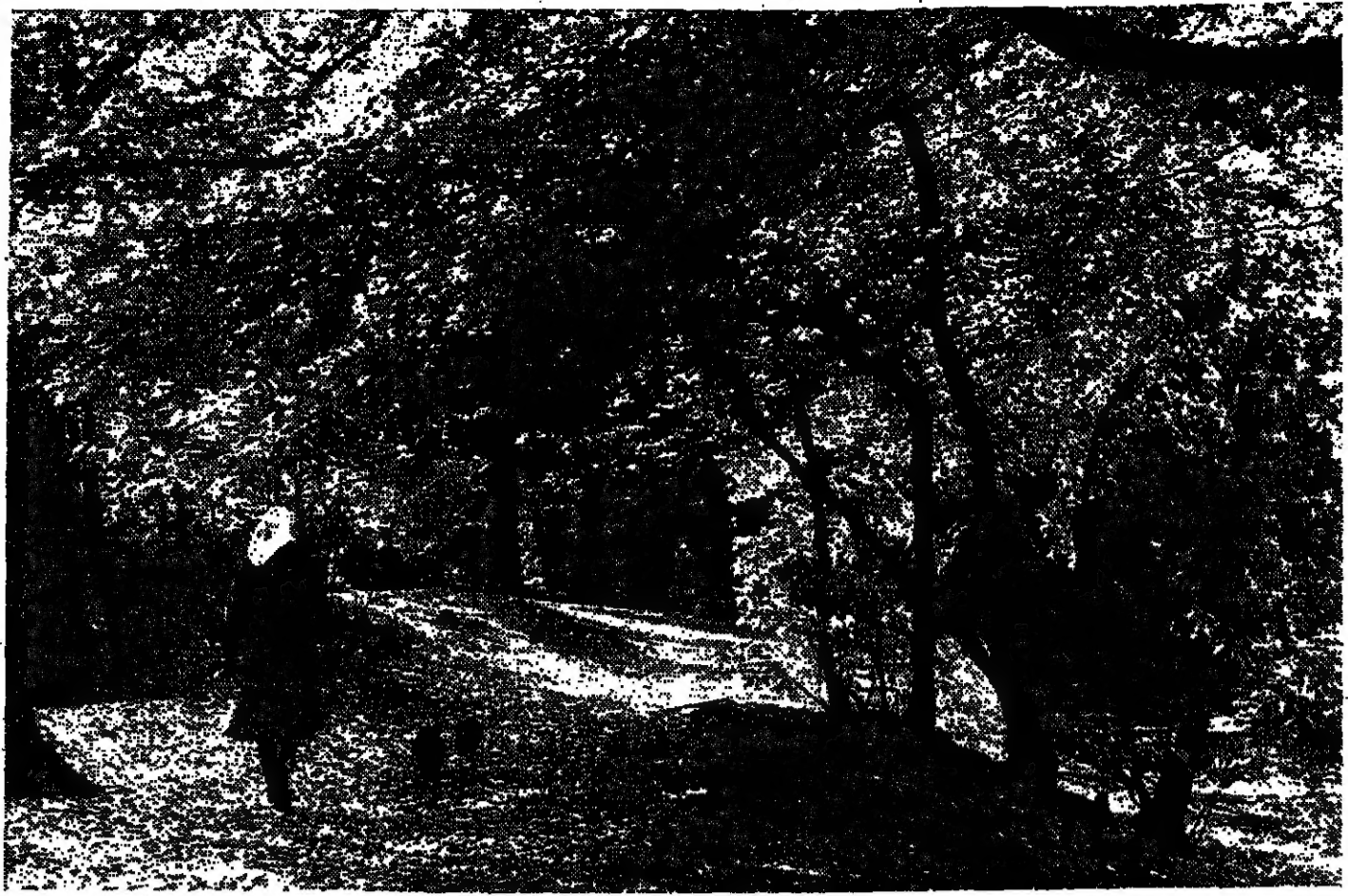
The new allowances are not expected to be raised that much because of the cost. To raise family allowances by £1 a week, and include the first child, would cost £110m more if there were no changes in the tax structure.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of

State for Social Services, is committed to the extension of family allowances to the first child, but not before 1976. It would be done instead of the Conservatives' tax-credit scheme, which would have introduced £2 credits for each child, including the first, in 1976-77.

Both schemes would give mothers a higher benefit for their children in exchange for the loss of child tax allowances under the income tax scheme. Figures produced in a parliamentary answer in May showed that to withdraw allowances and introduce a tax-free family allowance of £1 a child would save £250m a year. An allowance of £2 a week, including the first child, would cost nothing.

Those figures were so startling that they have been double-checked with the Department of Health and Social Security, who verified them. The Family Allowances Movement, a broadly based coalition of family and poverty groups, believes they completely undermine the argument that it would cost too much to introduce allowances for the first child immediately.



Walking the dogs through an autumnal scene in Oxshott woods, Surrey, where the variety of tints this year is unusually rich.

## Thalidomide campaign 'getting huge support'

By Penny Symon

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said yesterday that he had received "monumental support" for his campaign to get a satisfactory solution to the tax difficulties of the parents of thalidomide children.

The Treasury has ruled that any money paid to the children as income from their trust will be subject to tax deductions. The income part of the settlement would amount to more than £14m at the end of seven years, representing an average income for each child of £2,500 a year. The £6m lump sum to be distributed according to disability would not be affected.

Mr Ashley is hoping to meet Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today, possibly accompanied by some parents of thalidomide children, to urge him to announce a Bill exempting the children from taxation.

"I think that this would be the best way to deal with the problem," Mr Ashley said. "I should also like to see the Chancellor open negotiations for a further Bill to exempt the income from compensation of all disabled people from taxation."

"I am not campaigning for thalidomide children only, but for a much broader examination of the laws relating to disabled people and their incomes."

Mr Wilson will meet Mr Healey this morning and discuss the matter; it is known that the Prime Minister has taken a close interest in the affair.

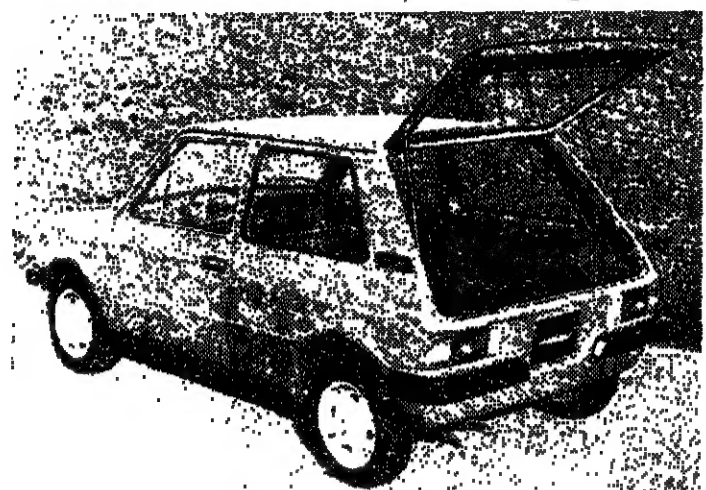
The Inland Revenue clearly felt yesterday that it was being unfairly cast as the villain of the piece. An official pointed out that thalidomide children were not being singled out for taxation.

"The law says that if you have any income, no matter from where it comes, it is likely that you will be liable to tax, and income from this trust does qualify for taxation," he said. "If you want to make an exception, then the law must be changed. We are not getting at thalidomide children; we are simply pointing out the law."

But he also said that if the thalidomide children were receiving money from a charitable trust set up to make payments on an ad hoc, and therefore more irregular, basis, the money would not be subject to tax, because it would not be treated as a regular income. But if a trust was set up, as the thalidomide trust was, to make regular, automatic payments as an entitlement, then taxation was involved.

Leading article, page 15

## Leyland to build 3-door version of Mini in Italy



British Leyland today announces a new version of the Mini which is 3in wider and 2in longer than the present model and has an extra door at the back and a folding rear seat (our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The new car (above) will be built in Italy by Leyland's subsidiary company, Innocent,

and sold on the Italian market, where the tax structure and cost of fuel favours the small car. Leyland says it does not intend to make or sell the car in Britain.

Mechanically, the new car will be similar to the existing Mini range, and it will have a choice of 998 cc and 1275 cc engines.

## BMA chief seeks negotiating body for professions

By a Staff Reporter

The professions should set up a national organization which could deal with the Government as a counterpart of the TUC and the CBI, Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the British Medical Association, suggested at a conference in London yesterday.

He told the conference on industrial relations in the National Health Service that as far as he knew the health service professions had never been party to the social contract. "You cannot expect a great slice of the country to have imposed on it a system to which they were never a party," he said.

Speaking of industrial unrest in the health service, he said the gap between public expectations about health care and the money available for the service had been bridged by the good will and the willingness of health service staff to tolerate poor conditions and long hours. He thought that fund of good will was almost exhausted. "The morale of the staff in all categories has slumped badly."

## Building pay claim relieves fears

By Paul Roudledge  
Labour Editor

Building workers' leaders yesterday submitted a pay claim for a million men in the construction industry, but the employers were relieved that it fell short of their worst fears of a demand for immediate payment of 87 to 107 per cent more.

The unions were at pains to claim that their wage ambitions of £1.50 an hour for craftsmen and £1.40 for labourers were "completely consistent" with the TUC's social contract with the Government, but nowhere in their 16-page submission did they specify when the new rates should be paid.

This flexible approach will allow employers to make what will probably be a two-tier reply when the two sides meet again on November 18: an arrangement to safeguard earnings over the winter and new basic rates to operate from some time next year.

The unions put four arguments in defence of their claim, which they described as "certainly not excessive, and indeed may be too modest". Those were the impact of inflation on building workers' earnings; the profitability of the industry;

the "relatively bad" level of construction craftsmen's rates compared with those in other industries; and a need to introduce a "realistic" wage agreement that closed the gap between nationally negotiated minimum rates and earnings at site level.

On all the grounds of justification, the unions concluded they "must table a claim based on the principle of restructuring in line with decisions of their policy-making bodies".

This insistence on abiding by the "principle" of the claim decided at the biennial gathering in July of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT), will please the TUC more than the Communist Building Workers' Charter, the rank and file movement that is pressing for immediate and vigorous pursuit of the full conference decision of £1.50 and £1.40 for a 35-hour week, backed if necessary by industrial action.

The unions appear to be making a two-sided attempt to convince the left-wing movement that they mean business, and simultaneously to reassure the TUC that they will not breach the social contract. Building workers are not due for another

major settlement until next summer.

In a statement the unions said: "Firstly, this claim is completely consistent with the social contract and secondly in the light of the fact that these rates are already in payment throughout much of the industry. The present claim is an attempt to bring the negotiated rates closer to actual earnings on site to provide stability of incomes for construction workers."

This argument will be closely challenged by the employers. Present minimum earnings are £35.20 for craftsmen and £30.40 for labourers for a 40-hour week taking into account basic rates, guaranteed minimum bonuses and threshold money. Average earnings are about £49 for a 47-hour week.

The unions' claim would give craftsmen £52.50 and labourers £49 for a 35-hour week. Clearly, the inflationary effect would push average earnings up to £70 to £80 a week.

Leading members of the TUC construction committee, including Mr Smith, will meet ministers today to discuss legislation on "the Lump"

Leading article, page 15

## More Ford men vote to accept new offer

By Our Labour Staff

Workers at two more Ford factories voted yesterday to accept the company's £68m pay offer. There will be further meetings today and tomorrow, including key workers at the main production centres of Dagenham and Halewood.

The decisions taken yesterday by the 1,000 employees at the Dagenham parts depot, and 300 at the Belfast carburettor plant, were unanimous. On Sunday, 1,400 of the 11,000 men at Halewood accepted the offer.

Union leaders have urged the men to accept the proposals and shop stewards are expecting an overwhelming vote in favour of them. If the vote is favourable, the first pay increases will be paid this week.

The deal is in three parts: second and third increases will be made next October and in April, 1976. By the end of the two-year agreement the average earnings of production workers would have risen by £23.15 a week to £81.35. Craftsmen would be earning £91.17 and seven-day shift workers £95.04.

Leading article, page 15

# If our past surprises you, our future will amaze you.



On 30 July, 1874, Parliament passed the Building Societies Act.

It gave the building societies of this country a corporate existence.

And it gave this country nothing less than a social revolution.

One hundred years ago, home ownership was reserved for the very privileged few.

By the middle of the twentieth century, about a third of all dwellings in the United Kingdom were owner occupied.

Today, the figure is well over 50%. More than 9 million



homes owned by their occupiers.

And more than 85% of the homes being bought on mortgage today are financed through

a building society—half of them by first time purchasers.

With the help of the building societies, it's been a steady climb to more and more people owning their own homes.

Without the help of the building societies, it would have been impossible.

And what of the future?

More of the same.

To continue the climb towards what the majority of people in this country want—more home ownership.

To continue to act as the best possible

go-between for those who want to save money and those who want to borrow it.

To continue to give savers and investors a wide-range of savings plans, offering safety, security, liquidity and the best possible interest rates.



To continue to give home buyers the service, advice and guidance no other group or institution can match.



To continue to help more people buy more homes. And to continue to build a better Britain.

The Building Societies Association.  Building a better Britain.

The Building Societies Association 14 Park Street London W1Y 4AL



## HOME NEWS

### Court told of 40 girls recruited for 'blue' films

A film producer told a jury at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday that he had recruited 40 to 50 girls for "blue" films.

John Jesnor Lindsay, aged 35, said that five of them volunteered their services after a television programme about his work.

He recruited others through his work as a photographer, and after taking part in sex films some of the girls recommended their friends. One even recommended her sister.

Mr Lindsay, of Fellows Road, Hampstead, London, denies conspiring with John Darby and others to publish obscene films. Three other men and two women have admitted the charge and await sentence.

Mr Lindsay is said by the prosecution to have made 29 films in a Birmingham secondary school, hotel, bridal suites and country cottages, depicting sex "in the nastiest, rawest fashion". He has admitted making blue movies for a Dutch client, but only for showing abroad.

Cross-examined by Mr Stephen Brown, QC, for the prosecution, Mr Lindsay said yesterday that he recruited 40 to 50 girls over a period, probably 25 to 30 of them for films in England.

The average age of the girls was 21 to 25 but two were "young ladies of 18". "I must make this clear," Mr Lindsay told the jury: "Most of the girls contacted me, requiring me to show them what I was doing."

Asked what he had told the girls they would have to do, he replied: "Sexual intercourse". Mr Brown referred to one film, shown to the judge and three jury last week, entitled "Anal Rape".

Mr Lindsay agreed the act of sodomy was committed in it and said that, although it would probably sound unbelievable, he girl had actually told him he preferred sexual intercourse in that manner.

Mr Brown: "You realize that sodomy with a woman is still a criminal offence?" "I did it," he said.

Mr Lindsay said it was to be seen a simulation rape in the ordinary sense of sexual intercourse. The girl said a preferred anal intercourse and he said that "would down very well on the film market".

Dr Lionel Hayward, of Rochester, Sussex, a psychiatrist dealing with psychological disorders and marriage guidance, said that he had seen selection of the films involved in the case.

He said examination of cases married couples who had had a opportunity of seeing sex films showed their sex life had improved by seeing them. There was no evidence, in the search, of mental illness being caused by such films or pornography generally.

In the last few years sexual films had been increasingly used by the National Health Service, said. "We have found it necessary to recommend them." Dr Justice Wren asked: "Do you recommend paedophilia on the National Health Service?"

No, I do not recommend sexual aids to anyone who is not in every respect. They recommended in case of sexual disorders," Dr Hayward said. The trial was adjourned until May.

### Former stockbrokers face 55,000 charges

Our Correspondent

Three former stockbrokers were remanded at Bristol Magistrates' court yesterday on charges involving conspiracy, fraud and conversion of £55,000. The conspiracy charges alleged that they induced investors to invest in various companies.

The three are Bernard Yorke, aged 64, of Manor Road, Brixham, Devon; John Chaplin Bradbeer, aged 50, of Heckford Road, Poole; and Frederick Herbert William Shire, aged 35, of Station Road, Nailsea.

They were all connected with running of a firm of stockbrokers, Bartlett and Co, of

## In brief

### 'Spectator' to pay Cape

Allegations in the Spectator in January, 1972, about the financial status of Jonathan Cape, Ltd, the publishers, had no foundation in fact, Mr Leon Brittan, for Cape, told Mr Justice Milmo in the High Court yesterday. He said the magazine had agreed to pay Cape an appropriate sum and their legal costs.

Mr Edward Aspin, apologized for the proprietors of the Spectator.

### Medal awarded for air rescue

An RAF flight sergeant who in May rescued a badly injured climber from a cliff ledge on Snowdon, was yesterday awarded the Air Force Medal.

Flight Sergeant John Donnelly was the winchman of an RAF helicopter. The climber had broken both legs and a bone in his shoulder and was bleeding badly. To reach the ledge Sergeant Donnelly added 200ft of rope to the cable, which swung like a pendulum, but he protected the man from hitting the cliff face.

### Burnt woman in garden dies

Grace Baker, aged about 40, died after apparently setting fire to herself in the garden of her home in Wilberforce Road, Hendon, London, yesterday.

She was thought to have poured paraffin and methylated spirits over herself while standing in the bath and then walked into the garden. Firemen put out a small blaze at the house.

### Silver wolf honour

The silver wolf badge of scouting has been awarded to the Duke of Norfolk in recognition of 40 years' service for the movement. The Chief Scout, Sir William Gilchrist, said yesterday. It will be presented at a ceremony in Sussex next month.

### Burned boy goes home

Gordon Thomas, aged eight, was allowed home from hospital yesterday after an incident in which he and another boy, still detained, were set on fire by paraffin oil which was poured over them by two older boys near their homes at Corby, Northamptonshire.

### Charity plot wife jailed

Mrs Heather Spraggon, aged 35, of Alderwood Road, Eltham, South London, who was found guilty last week of taking part in a cancer research charity conspiracy for which her husband and two other people were jailed, was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

### Salty protest

Highways staff at Dudley, Worcestershire, yesterday banned emergency salting of icy roads this winter to support their demand for higher pay for standing by outside working hours.

### Shopping bag

Plain-clothes police detailed to catch shoplifters in Nottingham made 37 arrests in shopping centres in four hours on their first day, it was reported yesterday.

## WEST EUROPE

### Joint sitting of French Parliament adopts constitutional reform strengthening rights of opposition

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 21

The two houses of the French Parliament, meeting in a special congress at Versailles today, adopted by a substantial majority a reform of the constitution. The amendment enables a group of 60 deputies or senators to bring cases before the Constitutional Council, the French equivalent of the United States Supreme Court, but with much more limited powers.

The reform was designed by the Government to extend the powers of the opposition; but the Opposition voted against the Bill. However, only the President, the Prime Minister or the Speakers of both houses of Parliament could submit cases to the Constitutional Council.

The Bill was carried by 488 votes against 273. This was 31 votes over the three-fifth majority required for constitutional reform. The vote today is a signal, success for President Giscard d'Estaing and for the Government, which has been under fire in Parliament for the past fortnight over the reform by a small band of Gaullist die-hards.

There was something of the atmosphere of a country outing about today's session. A large number of deputies and senators travelled by special trains, and were met at the Versailles station, discreetly decorated with four arched flags, by others in frock coats and cocked hats, who led them to waiting buses.

Others came by air. M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, arrived by helicopter.

The holding of the session in Versailles required a great deal of organization, and cost about 300,000 francs (£27,000) which confirmed some parliamentarians in their view that it was an unnecessary luxury in time of austerity.

A special post office and telephone exchange was set up, an infirmary and a restaurant organized in the Hall of Battles where, for a modest sum, parliamentarians could have their mid-day meal.

Strict security precautions were taken, and even deputies and senators had to show their passes before entering the building.

This is the third revision of the constitution of 1958, but the second only by parliamentary process. The reform of 1962, which provided for the election of the President by direct universal suffrage, was decided by a referendum after it became clear that there would not be a parliamentary majority to carry it.

In 1963, a constitutional congress met at Versailles to vote on the relatively minor matter of changing the date of parliamentary sessions.

Ten years later President Pompidou introduced a reform Bill to reduce the length of the presidential mandate from seven to five years. Although

it was voted by both Houses, the project was dropped because, once again, it was not assured of the necessary parliamentary majority of three-fifths.

The same criticism was voiced against that reform as against the present one, by the Opposition and also by some Gaullists, that it was "untimely and uncalled for". But M Giscard d'Estaing has persisted with it in order to prevent the mechanisms of constitutional reform by parliamentary process from becoming rusty.

This is precisely what the Gaullist diehard faction which regards the 1958 constitution as sacrosanct, wished to achieve. Throughout the discussion of the Bill in the National Assembly, they mingled their votes with those of the left in opposing it.

M Chirac told the congress this morning that the reform was not a mere procedural modification. "It is an additional recognition of the rights of the Opposition, a new protection for the rights of minorities," he said.

But he was careful to reassure the Gaullists that the Government would under no circumstances bring into question the principles on which the constitution was based.

"The amendment proposed today is not a modification of those principles. It confirms the very spirit of our fundamental law."



M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, greeting Mr Trudeau at Orly airport, Paris, yesterday.

### Trudeau visit aims to bury the hatchet

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Oct 21

The official visit of Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister to Paris, where he arrived this morning with his wife and a delegation of 18, marks the desire of Canada and France to bury the hatch once and for all.

It takes place seven years after General de Gaulle's journey to Quebec in 1967 and his resounding call of "Vive le Québec Libre", which led to a long period of estrangement between Paris and Ottawa.

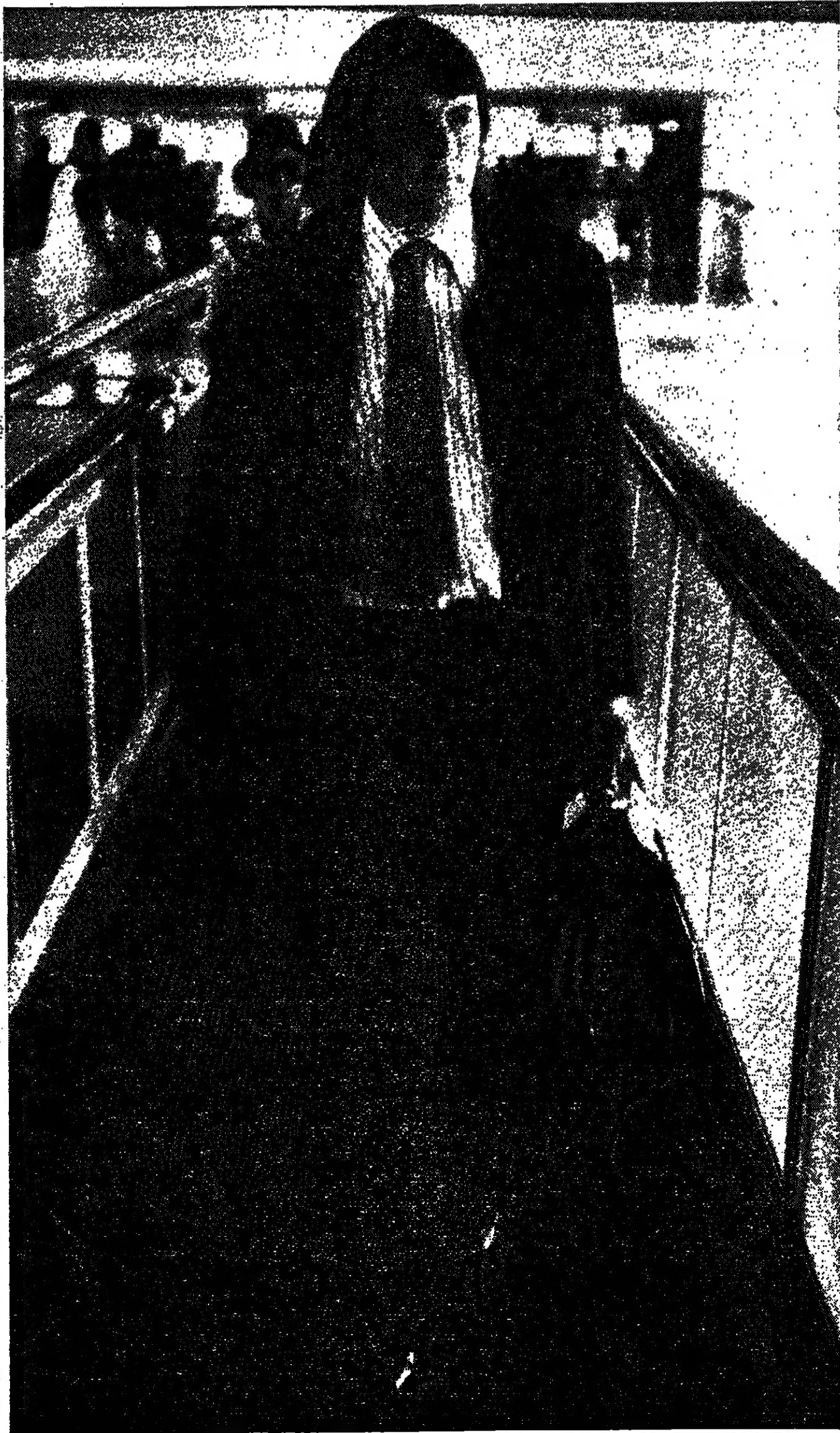
During his three-day stay Mr Trudeau, who is being received with the protocol of a head of state, is having two private talks with President Giscard d'Estaing, one today and one on Wednesday, and was entertained by him at a state banquet at the Elysée Palace this evening.

M Chirac, the Prime Minister, set the tone of the visit at the luncheon he gave for Mr Trudeau at the Quai d'Orsay, where they continued their talks. Agreement was reached to set up a Franco-Canadian energy working group.

Two countries a link comparable with no other. Frenchmen of today are concerned not with a Canada of their dreams, but with a Canada of reality". Mr Trudeau paid tribute to the "new France", which he said was once on the other side of the Atlantic but was now this side.

M Chirac and Mr Trudeau later walked from the Quai d'Orsay to the Prime Minister's office, where they continued their talks. Agreement was reached to set up a Franco-Canadian energy working group.

## "IN OVER 15 YEARS, I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA. MAYBE I'M LUCKY."



Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

It's part of his job to talk to American businessmen about business in Scotland.

So, naturally, he does a lot of travelling. Both to America and in America.

"I don't want to be bogged down in the tiresome details of making flight arrangements, what connections I should make etc," he says.

"I know where I want to be and I know how long I want to be there."

"And I want it all arranged for me."

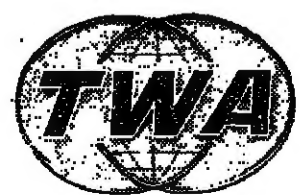
"That's why I choose TWA and their Ambassador Service. They've got direct connections to 35 U.S. cities."

"They work out my itinerary for me. And that leaves me to work on things that are really important."

Like many experienced travellers, Mr Reid chooses TWA because he can rely on them.

And because he's got other things to think about, besides flying.

If you're the same, call your travel agent or ring TWA.



TWA'S NON-STOP AMBASSADOR SERVICE FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA AND LOS ANGELES.

### National Front's w chairman former Tory

Staff Reporter

The National Front has re-elected Mr John Tyndall as its man by Mr John Kingsley, a former Conservative Party executive member, last night.

The move was not unexpected. National Front members, of whom there have been 100,000 in the last year, have been engaged in their attempts to give political significance to Tyndall's vulnerability to charge of neo-Nazism in the

Mr Tyndall remains as chairman and head of policy committee, as a national directorate, held at a meeting at the weekend. Kingsley, a businessman who has stood as a National Front candidate in three elections since leaving the party three years ago, is an English literature graduate from Leeds University.

Martin Webster remains in charge of the important of publicity and activities. National Front lost all its deposits at the general election, its biggest share of the was 3.4 per cent, in Hackney, London.

### Man given eight years for killing girl

Lloyd Inman, aged 18, of Gloucester Road, Aldershot, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at Winchester Crown Court yesterday for killing a girl aged eight.

Mr Justice Phillips told him: "This was a most distressing case."

Mr Inman had denied murdering Deborah Burningham, who lived opposite him. He was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter.

The girl's body was found at the back of the house next to Mr Inman's home. She had been strangled and sexually assaulted.

Mr Inman, a semi-skilled engineer at Farnham hospital laundry, admitted the killing, but later told the police he had made the admission to protect a friend.

He also denied assaulting the girl sexually.

### £10,000 bank raid

Barclays Bank, London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, was robbed of £10,000 by a man who threatened the manager with a pistol yesterday. A man is to appear at Southend court today.



OVERSEAS

# Senator Fanfani ponders on the sort of government he wishes to lead and the partners to choose

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Oct 21

Senator Amintore Fanfani, the Prime Minister designate, was "reflecting" today on the next step in his quest to give the country a new government. The outcome of his reflection should decide whether or not the country is just once again between administrations or about to take a fresh course.

He is in the unusual position of having his own Christian Democratic Party reasonably solid behind him and a generally undemanding attitude from the Communist opposition, while his potential allies, in particular the Socialists and the Social Democrats, are imposing conflicting demands on him as their price for returning to a coalition.

The Social Democrats are imposing purely political decisions. They are insisting on what they call a return to the origins of this type of coalition, by which they mean largely that the line drawn between its ranks and those of the Communists should be clear and unequivocal. The Socialists want radical innovations which would alter the style of government as much as the political complexion of the coalition.

They want a government pledged to reveal the respon-

sibility at all levels of those who have been conspiring against the democratic state for years. They want votes at 18 years of age; a reform of the state broadcasting corporation to guarantee impartial information; the abolition of useless public bodies used as political fiefs; a campaign against tax evasion; and an influential ministry—Interior, Foreign Affairs, Treasury or Defence—for one of their own people.

In addition, they want low prices imposed by the Government on essential goods and a year's pay for dismissed workers.

This is a more ambitious set of conditions than those proposed by the Communists in opposition, who limit themselves to an acceptance of responsibility for the present situation on the part of the governing Christian Democrats, a stand against dissolution of Parliament and a government willing and able to deal with a minimum of immediate measures.

On the face of it, some of these Socialist demands look easy enough to accept: the drive against tax evasion, for instance, or the punishing of persons who have helped directly or indirectly the right wing extremists intent on destroying the state. But it is not so simple.

Senator Fanfani is regarded as the strongest man in the biggest party, but this is a party which has governed the country since the end of the Second World War without a break.

It is now admitted generally that sympathizers in the administrative apparatus have helped cover up the activities of conspirators, and attempts at removing superfluous public offices have failed in the recent past because they are important centres of political influence.

Tax evasion might look easily removable now that fiscal reform is being applied, but the administration itself is showing its failings with the reports in the press of demands under the reform sent to persons dead for the past five years, but not to their heirs.

Nevertheless, there is a growing feeling—and Watergate has played its part in this—that the salvation of democracy in Italy may well be frankness and an end of the period in which the political class are buried after a short spell of crises of scandal.

All the allegations of illicit financing of the political world by oil companies have been bracketed away in a somewhat arid argument as to whether the politicians themselves really had the right to take over the inquiry from the judiciary.

## French jobless total up by 24 per cent on a year ago

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Oct 21

There were 498,500 unemployed in France last month, according to Ministry of Labour figures disclosed today.

The proximity to the half-million mark, which represents a 24 per cent increase on the temporary unemployment figures of September a year ago, inevitably provoked a sombre reaction in French public opinion.

The country remains highly sensitive to unemployment, both in human and political terms, accepting almost eagerly high rates of inflation provided everyone can work.

The number of jobs vacant last month dropped by 28,100 to 179,500 compared to August, the chief holiday month in France, and compared with the 257,900 jobs French employers were offering 12 months before.

French labour experts were predicting today that the figure of those suffering more than transitional unemployment

at present about 145,500 people, would rise to 250,000 over the next six months.

The official figures came as both of France's main trade unions, the communist-run CGT and the socialist CFDT, today launched a campaign of so-called "days of action", to include stoppages on the factory floor and public demonstrations, in the defence of jobs and the purchasing power of wage earners.

The French authorities noted today that France still enjoys one of the lowest percentage unemployment rates among the industrialized nations.

What today's figures do show is that the customary swelling of the demand for jobs due to the autumn influx of school leavers was accompanied last month by significant sectoral unemployment. In the service industries there are at present six people for each job vacant, while in the key metallurgical industry the overemployment situation has now completely disappeared.

## Lisbon communists name leadership

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, Oct 21

The Portuguese Communist Party has announced for the first time here the names of its members of its central Committee, two of whom are women. All have served terms of imprisonment, ranging from a few months to 21 years, for their activities under the former regime.

"José Magro, who has been a member of the party for 34 years and was jailed for 21 of them. Senhor Alvaro Cunha, the secretary-general, who escaped from the fortress prison of Peniche after 13 years, has been a member of the party for 43 years.

An extraordinary Communist Party congress was held here yesterday. It was attended by 4,000 people and was the first legal one in Portugal since 1923.

Afterwards, the party's weekly newspaper *Avante* produced a special number, with proposed alterations to the statutes and a congress proclamation.

"Portugal lives in liberty. The colonial wars have ended... the Portuguese people do not wish to return to the past.

"They wish to conserve and are ready to defend that which they conquered and earned with the April 25 coup and since then. They are ready to fight for basic democratic changes which will put the country on the road to rapid development."



"Charles went up on the stage with Murko the Magician."

"What happened?"

"His bottle of High & Dry disappeared."

"Poor old Charles."



HIGH & DRY Really dry gin

## Ultimatum on sugar deal with the Nine

Continued from page 1

Exports of all basic cereals would be curbed by increasing export taxes to prohibitive levels and by other measures designed to ensure that exporters recover prior approval from the Commission before going ahead with any deals.

Exceptions would be made for India and developing countries in Africa which require wheat as food aid. In this context, the ministers gave an enthusiastic reception to the Commission's plans to provide India with one million tons of wheat to help to stave off starvation in parts of the country.

Inside the Community pig, egg and poultry production would be restricted to reduce grain consumption. This would be achieved by cutting export subsidies on all these products, as well as by introducing measures to encourage the slaughter of sows and poultry.

Other conservation measures would include a 30 per cent reduction in the existing Community subsidies for producing starch from produce such as maize, soft wheat, potatoes and rice. There would also be tax increases on malt exports to conserve barley supplies.

Mr Lardinois estimated that all these measures would save about one hundred million units of account (about £42m) out of Community funds. The cut in starch subsidies alone would represent saving of some £20m.

There was general agreement among the ministers that the Community's grain exports should be restricted to those parts of the world which most needed them. But the Commission's plans to restrict pig, poultry and egg production were received with less enthusiasm. The French and the Danes, in particular, gave warning of future shortages of these products.

The French, with the support of the British, also thought that the 50 per cent reduction in the starch subsidy was too swingy. Mr Peart said he felt a 30 per cent cut would be adequate. He was also unhappy with the Commission's proposal to increase export taxes on malt.



Mr Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, at a working breakfast

## Mr Arafat told of French concern for Lebanon

From Our Correspondent  
Beirut, Oct 21

Mr Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, today met Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, for one hour 45 minutes, over breakfast at the French ambassador's residence amid strict security measures.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Sauvagnargues, who flew to Beirut from Paris, met Mr Arafat, told the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation that France was concerned about Lebanon's territorial integrity and would measure its support for the

guerrillas by the extent that their raids inside Israel did not compromise Lebanese sovereignty.

Mr Sauvagnargues was referring to Israel's repeated air, sea and land retaliatory attacks on south Lebanon in reply to guerrilla operations inside Israel, although the guerrillas have always denied that their operations were launched from Lebanon.

The sources said Mr Sauvagnargues was thought to have asked Mr Arafat about Palestinian strategy in the present United Nations General Assembly session, in which the Palest-

ine question will be discussed early next month. Mr Arafat is likely to address the assembly, explaining the Palestinian case.

The sources added that the minister was also thought to have told Mr Arafat that France supported Israel's right to exist as well as Palestinian rights.

Thirty minutes after the meeting was over Israel jets broke the sound barrier over Beirut with louder than usual booms.

The Palestine news agency Weia said the talks dealt with Palestinian relations, the Middle East and other issues. It

confirmed that the talks dealt with the General Assembly session "and France's positive attitude towards the Palestinian people".

Mr Sauvagnargues told a press conference later that the more moderate the demands made by the Palestinians at the United Nations, the more France would support them.

He added: "The Palestine problem must be taken into consideration... From now on it will be one of the fundamental considerations in the search for Middle East peace."

Mr Sauvagnargues was due to fly to Amman later for talks.

## New Hampshire consumers wooed by Democratic challenger

From Peter Strafford  
Manchester, New Hampshire  
Oct 21

"It's time for a change; we need some new faces." This is the sort of challenge that is being made in many parts of the United States this autumn as Democrats try to press home their current advantage over the Republicans.

In conservative and rural New Hampshire it is the main theme in the campaign of Mr John Durkin, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. Mr Durkin is talking about the corruption and ineffectiveness of the Government in Washington, and presenting himself as a "new face" who will do something about them.

He is not so well known as his Republican opponent, Mr Louis Wyman, a member of the House of Representatives, but he is running an active campaign as a consumer protector. He hopes that this will appeal to people who are disenchanted with Washington.

Until a few months ago, the election was expected to be an easy victory for Mr Wyman. As in neighboring Vermont, the Republican incumbent Senator Norris Cotton, is retiring this year, and Mr Wyman appeared certain to take over from him. He has been in politics for

many years, first in New Hampshire and then in Washington. He has a record of doing things for the state, in such matters as getting contracts from the Federal Government, and he is emphasizing his experience and contact in the campaign.

However, Mr Wyman has proved to be particularly vulnerable in these post-Watergate days, and his situation is no longer sure. His main trouble is an accusation by Mr Durkin that he was involved in the "Farkas affair", in which Mr Ruth Farkas was nominated to be ambassador to Luxembourg by the Nixon Administration after contributing \$300,000 (about £130,000) to Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign.

Mr Wyman has denied doing anything wrong and has published a letter from Mr Leon Jaworski, the outgoing Watergate special prosecutor, saying that there was no basis for any criminal action against him. However, he has been forced

under pressure to change his version of events, and his staff admit that the accusations have had an effect.

Mr Durkin has pressed his attack further by emphasizing the contributions that Mr Wyman has received from representatives of oil, car and insurance businesses. He has pointed to his right-wing voting record in Congress and described him as a "politician of the fifties", the tool of big business.

In New Hampshire, as elsewhere, voters are still influenced by Watergate and President Ford's pardon for Mr Nixon. They are also preoccupied by the rise in the cost of living, and they appear to have little confidence that either party can do much about it.

## Shaikh may help to rebuild Suez towns

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, Oct 21

Shaikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait, today travelled to the Suez Canal front and inspected Egyptian forces in Sinai.

He was accompanied by Dr Abdul Aziz Hegazi, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and Mr Ahmed Osman, the Construction Minister. The party toured parts of Israel's Bar Lev fortified line destroyed by the Egyptians during the October war.

The shaikh's visit coincided with the beginning of festivities at Suez town, on the southern end of the Suez Canal, to mark the first anniversary of the day on October 24, 1973, when Israeli forces were prevented from occupying the town.

The shaikh is expected to make a generous contribution to the reconstruction of the war-battered towns in the canal zone.

He later had lunch with Major-General Ahmed Badawi, the commander of Egypt's Third Field Army. Dr Hegazi, Mr Osman and members of the Kuwait delegation also attended.

The first formal talks between President Sadat and the Shaikh were held in Cairo yesterday. The two leaders discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, including the efforts of Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, to reach a peaceful settlement.

They also exchanged views on questions to be discussed at the Arab summit conference which is to begin in Rabat on Saturday. The possibility of Kuwait taking part in a number of Egyptian development projects figured prominently in the discussions.

A joint communiqué on the talks is to be issued here and in Kuwait on Friday.

## Watergate jury hears tapes of Nixon conversations

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Oct 21

The Watergate trial continued here this morning, with the court listening to White House tapes in which President Nixon and his closest assistants discussed the imminent collapse of the cover-up.

In a conversation recorded on March 22, 1973, Mr Nixon discussed paying money to one of the Watergate burglars to keep him quiet, offering him a pardon before Christmas that year and other ways of avoiding the scandal.

Mr John Dean, who was then the President's personal lawyer, told the principal prosecution witness, told the President again that the "cancer on the Presidency" must be removed. He told the court that he offered the President a pardon and Mr Ehrlichman, the President's chief of staff, "Let the whole thing unravel, or pull the wagons around the White House, sacrificing everyone outside."

According to his evidence, this conversation occurred just before the meeting with Mr Nixon, and was not recorded. In the meeting with Mr Nixon, Mr Ehrlichman and Mr John Dean, the chief domestic adviser, Mr Dean was less

categorical. He did not suggest "pulling the wagons around the White House", but did explain that people involved in Watergate were beginning "to protect their own behinds."

Listening to the tape confirms the impression given over the past 18 months: that of those most closely involved, Mr Dean was the only one to realize that time was running out. Mr Nixon, Mr Haldeman and Mr Ehrlichman kept hunting for a way out. They wanted a report exonerating everybody except, perhaps, Mr John Mitchell who was then Attorney General, and Mr Jeb Magruder of the re-election committee. It would be published as proof of the innocence of the White House.

Mr Ehrlichman offered a scheme of defence that has been used ever since. The "Dean report" should have lists of people consulted "so that the President at some later time is in a position to say: 'I relied...'"

When he was still claiming that he had relied on Mr Dean and had been betrayed, Mr Ehrlichman, and presumably Mr Haldeman, too, would seem to have decided to offer the same explanation of their conduct.

## Carolina election candidate barred

Washington, Aug 21

The Democratic candidate for governor in South Carolina was formally disqualified today by the Supreme Court.

Mr Charles Ravenel, a surprise winner in the primary election had been disqualified after election by state courts because of the residency laws.

He is succeeded as Democratic candidate by the man he defeated, Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn.

## Warning of anarchy in Baluchistan

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Oct 21

Mr Abdul Wali Khan, president of the National Awami Party, has described the Pakistan Government's White Paper on anti-insurgency operations in Baluchistan as a "pack of lies".

The White Paper, issued on Saturday, accused the party leadership of subverting federal authority in Baluchistan with the connivance of Afghanistan Government leaders.

Mr Wali Khan said it gave a distorted picture of the situation in Baluchistan and his party would make a reply. He contended that the problem of

Baluchistan arose from the refusal by Mr Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, to accept the democratic right of opposition parties, which won two elections, to form their own government in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier province.

The Awami Party leader is reported to have said in Peshawar that Mr Bhutto's People's Party was routed in the Baluchistan elections and the Punjab could not be allowed to rule Baluchistan. The denial of democratic rights would lead people to take the path of anarchy.

Meanwhile the Pakistan Gov-

## Top Greek junta men on massacre charges

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Oct 21

Criminal proceedings were ordered today against Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President, and Major General Demetrios Ioannidis, now retired, as well as 28 other Army and police officers in connection with the massacre at Athens Polytechnic last November. According to the latest findings at least 34 civilians were killed there and more than 1,100 were injured.

Mr Constantine Fafoutis, the Athens public prosecutor, said today that he had initiated penal action against the 30 men after receiving a preliminary judicial report on the deaths after the Athens Polytechnic revolt.

The preliminary inquiry, conducted by Mr Demetrios Tsavris, the investigating magistrate, lasted seven weeks. Excerpts of his report, released today, asserted that while the exact number of casualties had not been determined, those were higher than the 15 officially identified and the 300 injured.

The report recommended the indictment of Mr Papadopoulos, of General Ioannidis, who as brigadier was at the time chief of the military police, and of Major-General Michael Roufogalis, another retired officer, on charges of being "moral instigators" to mass murder, attempted mass murder, and on three other counts.

The report also recommended the indictment as accomplices to mass murder and other related offences of General Demetrios Zagorianakos, now retired, who at the time was commander-in-chief of the armed forces "for ordering the troop movements", as well as five other generals connected with the operation; the chief of police and the director of the Athens police; and a number of junior officers, including two policemen, on charges of direct or indirect involvement.

The report called for charges of attempted mass murder against Captain Spyridon Stamboulis, who ordered an armed vehicle to smash the high cast-iron gates on which dozens of students had been perched.

The report holds him responsible mainly of the grave injuries sustained by Miss Pepi Rigopoulou, a student, whose legs were crushed by falling masonry when the tank hit the gates. She is now undergoing treatment in England.

Mr Tsavris said in his report that, as a result of evidence collected, he estimated that of the at least 34 civilians who died during the Polytechnic uprising 16 had still not been identified. Most of them had been killed by shots, deliberate or stray, from "passing tanks".

The report accused Brigadier Nikolaos Dertilis, deputy commander of the supreme military command, of allegedly murdering a schoolboy, aged 17, outside the Polytechnic. The brigadier was one of 36 junior officers suspended from active service for up to one year by the civilian Government last month.

Mr Tsavris added that at least one person, still unidentified, had been murdered by policemen "in cold blood" inside Athens hospitals where he had been taken for treatment of injuries.

Mr Tsavris rejected reports about burials in mass graves, and pointed out that none of those killed was a student at the Polytechnic. The report gave the total number of injured as 1,103 civilians and 61 policemen.

It added that, according to testimony, most of the damage caused inside the buildings of the Polytechnic, had been the work of agents provocateurs before or after the evacuation of the Polytechnic.

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AIR ALGERIE



OVERSEAS

# Africans Royal Navy cooperation

From Michael Knipe  
Cape Town, Oct 21

The Royal Navy's task force of 11 ships sailed from Cape Town today to begin its controversial sea air exercises in the South African maritime zone.

The joint exercises, due to start on Friday, are regarded by the South African Government and its supporters as a breakthrough in demonstrating the importance of the Republic's defence with the Western powers. They are seen as a tactical victory over the elements campaigning to increase the international boycott of South Africa.

The military correspondent of Johannesburg *Sunday Times* contended yesterday that ships of the South African navy force had "won the battle of the Indian Ocean" by bringing the support of their British, French and American allies.

A French flotilla left Brest yesterday heading for the Cape. It is considered an added boost to the Western powers on the defence of the sea route.

Continuance was given in Cape Town today to reports from a source that a Soviet task force expected to pass through the area of the joint British-African exercises. The task force is being led by the 60-ton helicopter cruiser, *Ugrad*, armed with missiles.

The Royal Navy's visit has been a timely counter in Cape Town to the indignities of the South African Republic at the hands of the United Nations, and served, it is believed, to indicate the Republic is not utterly isolated.

There has been general criticism at the British task force's week-long spell in port, though it was not officially good-will visit. There has been considerable reciprocal hostility.

Ships were open to British and multiracial cocktail parties and children's parties staged by the officers and crew. The few British sailors would have been regarded with African as "non-white" if they were South Africans, treated as "honorary whites". Apart from a few stars they were served in restaurants and bars instead of being turned away.

The joint exercises which tonight the British ships being joined by South African ships and aircraft in one training. The South African vessels taking part were supposed to be two frigates, a mine, two or three coastal sweepers and a tanker.

A British ship led by the *Ar Blake* and including the *Ar Submarine Warspite*, six and three support ships are due to proceed after exercises to the Far East.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung greeting Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Prime Minister.

## Chairman Mao is alert and clear

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Oct 21

Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Prime Minister, said here today that he found Chairman Mao Tse-tung alert and well informed when he met him at a secret venue yesterday.

"No doubt he is an old man," Mr Hartling said, adding that he was "a man with a very clear brain and a sense of humour and a very well informed man".

The Danish Prime Minister's statement seems to lay to rest speculation about Chairman Mao's health, which arose when a British newspaper report last week said that he had suffered a severe and debilitating stroke at the end of September.

Mr Hartling said that they talked for over an hour. However, since the Danish leader could not read Chinese, he did not know where he was taken in an aircraft to meet the Chairman, together with his wife, the Danish Ambassador and his wife, and two senior Danish officials.

Chairman Mao has been absent from Peking for nearly three months. The Danish Prime Minister had talks here with Mr Teng Hsiao-Ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, and other officials.

He also had a brief meeting at a hospital with Mr Chou En-lai, the ailing Prime Minister, and a half hour's informal conversation at the Great Hall of the People with Mrs Chiang Ching-kuo.

It is understood that the talks with Mrs Chiang concentrated on culture and literature and that the friendship between Hans Christian Andersen and Charles Dickens was discussed.

The Danish Prime Minister explained to Chinese officials the problems facing NATO and the European Community and Denmark's interest in good relations with the Soviet Union. But he found that the Chinese emphasis is on defence rather than détente.

It seems that so far as the oil problem was concerned the Danes got no further than persuading the Chinese to give more consideration to Europe's problems, although China has strongly supported the recent price rises.

## New envoy takes over US mission in Peking

From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, Oct 21

Mr George Bush, the new head of the United States Liaison Office in Peking, said on his arrival here today that he did not expect any early changes in America's present relations with China.

"I think we must be sensitive to the views of the Government of the People's Republic of China," he said in answer to a reporter's question, "but in terms of urgency, in terms of a great big rush, I think we would be governed by our own considerations and by those of this Government."

He added: "There is no great tension mounting on that subject in the United States. There will not be radical shifts in our China policy."

At present Washington maintains an embassy accredited to the Kuomintang regime in Taiwan and a liaison office without official diplomatic status in Peking.

Mr Bush, one of whose recent assignments was to try to block Peking's attempt to assume its seat at the United Nations, succeeded Mr David Bruce, who was the first head of the Liaison mission and has been reassigned to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Mr Bush said he would continue the work begun by Mr Bruce, and added: "The China policy in the United States has wide support from the American people."

The impression in diplomatic circles here is that both Peking and Washington find the present arrangement quite workable, although it is Peking's firm position that American forces must eventually leave Taiwan, and the United States recognized during President Nixon's visit in 1972 that there is only one China, to which Taiwan belongs.

## In brief

### Awami League leader killed

Dacca, Oct 21.—Four people were shot dead in Barisal at the weekend, bringing to 16 the death toll in the latest wave of political killings in Bangladesh.

In Barisal, police said, 30 armed men raided the home of Dr Shamsul Haq Biswas, a local leader of the ruling Awami League. They dragged him, his brother and two other men out and shot them.

### Civil servant accused

Wellington, Oct 21.—The Attorney-General today authorized prosecution of a former high ranking civil servant, Dr William Sutch, aged 67, formerly head of the Trade and Industry Department, on a charge of obtaining information useful to an enemy.

### Tennis star to rest

San Diego, California, Oct 21.—Billie Jean King, the tennis star who was taken to Mercy hospital complaining of chest and shoulder pains on Sunday after collapsing on a golf course, has now been ordered home to rest.

### Tribal fighting stopped

Port Moresby, Oct 21.—Police have broken up three days of tribal fighting involving up to 1,000 warriors in Papua New Guinea's Chimbu district with a wave of arrests, a swoop on arms caches and some hard talking.

### Rhodesia on agenda

British policy towards Rhodesia was the main subject discussed when Mr Omar Arteh Galib, the Somali Foreign Minister, had talks with Mr Callaghan at the Foreign Office yesterday. He later called on Mr Wilson.

### Moscow murder hunt

Moscow, Oct 21.—Moscow police are hunting a blond killer, amid rumours that a psychopath is at large. Police say he murdered a woman and declined to confirm reports that he had claimed seven other women victims by stabbing.

### Four Iraqis to die

Beirut, Oct 21.—An Iraq revolutionary court today sentenced three men and a woman to death for committing sabotage, murder and theft in Baghdad last year, the Iraq news agency said.

### Death sentence appeal

Seoul, Oct 21.—Mr Mun Se Kwang, the Korean from Japan who was sentenced to death last Saturday for murdering the wife of President Park Chung Hee, is to appeal against his sentence.

### Executives' capital

Abidjan, Oct 21.—This city, the capital of Ivory Coast, will host the third conference of the International Christian Union of Business Executives provisionally scheduled for October, 1975.

### Chancellor Princess

Port Louis, Oct 21.—Princess Alexandra of Britain was today installed as the first Chancellor of the six-year-old University of Mauritius.

### Queen for Hongkong

The Queen and Prince Philip will visit Hongkong from May 4 to May 7 next year. It will be the Queen's first visit there.

SPORT

IOC congress

# New rule produces worried frowns

From John Hennessy  
Vienna, Oct 21

Demonstrations against Israeli athletes during the Asian Games at Teheran last month were the keynote of the speech given by Lord Killanin, of Ireland, president of the International Olympic Committee, at the opening ceremony of the IOC's 75th session in the stately Town Hall here today.

Lord Killanin diplomatically declined to point a precise finger, but few among his audience could have been in any doubt about his intentions. "Frequently," he said, "athletes were becoming victims of political manoeuvring."

During the 24 years he had been in the movement he had seen this deterioration. It was possible to divorce sport completely from politics, but it must be possible to protect sport from political encroachments.

Recently, he said, there had been cases of the use of athletes for political purposes when they had been prevented from competing against another athlete, especially in bodily contact sports, because their administrators did not agree with the national or political attitude of the government of the country from which they came.

He did not have to add, by way of explanation, that the Israeli team suffered (one might almost say benefited) in this way at the hands of certain Arab and Asian nations including China, at Teheran.

Lord Killanin argued that it was not compulsory for any individual athlete to compete in the Olympic Committee (NOC) or national federation to take part in the Olympic Games or other international events, but it was compulsory, once the invitation had been accepted, to comply with the rules and compete against all comers.

"It is more discerning," he said, "to decline an invitation rather than accept it and then withdraw on political grounds. Those who do not compete, for political reasons, risk elimination of the individual, the team and the national Olympic committee of the country concerned. Departing significantly from his prepared speech, he added, "and this must be enforced."

We all know our own beliefs he said, our political views and our friends and enemies, but the aim of the Olympic movement was to subjugate them in the fellowship which was embodied in the intertwining Olympic rings representing the five continents of the world welded together in sport, peace and friendship.

After a year's debate across the world the IOC have settled on the new Rule 26, governing eligibility (i.e. amateurism). It substantially follows the draft previously circulated and therefore stipulates:

1. Broken time is accepted for any length of time, subject to any restrictions operated by the international federations.

2. A professional in one sport may not compete in any sport in the Olympic Games or area championship.

3. Advertising may not be carried on an athlete's person during the Olympic Games or area championship.

The new rule, in fact, consists of two short paragraphs and the of the document is contained in a series of by-laws. If the operation was intended to simplify a vexed question, it has produced a number of worried frowns here tonight as the international press has striven to evaluate the new situation, which takes effect from the Winter Games at Innsbruck in 1976.

The expected relaxation of the rule, or rather by-law, governing professionals did not come about. Thus a Jackie Stewart may not display his skill with a rifle because of his prowess at the wheel of a car; and the Essex cricketer, Acland, may not appear on Olympic fencing plates because of the success he has achieved with bat and ball. There seems little sign of enlightenment here. On the other hand, the decision about broken time is obviously in tune with modern mores. It does no more than legalise a practice which has been widely followed in any case.

The original draft regarding trade names on athletes' clothing was quite draconian in its intention, but it is now agreed that athletes may derive some publicity for sponsoring athletics events in Britain and Eilat for funding the greater part of the World Cup for Tennis. No women were nominated here, then, but I doubt if the new rule, together with its long appendage, will survive the test of time. Lord Killanin suggested it might in his speech at the opening ceremony this morning.

Vienna, Oct 21.—Julian K. Roosevelt, the treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee, was elected a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) here today. He fills the American vacancy left by the resignation of the former IOC president, Avery Brundage two years ago. The United States has one other member, Douglas Roby.

Mr Roosevelt, 49, of Oyster Bay, New York, a yachting gold medal winner at the Helsinki Olympics of 1952, was one of the five new IOC members elected. Mr Roosevelt was a member of the Harvard University rowing crew. In 1964 he was a member of the International Jury of appeal for the yachting events in the Tokyo Olympics. He will not have voting powers until next year, so he cannot help Los Angeles when the vote is taken on Wednesday to decide whether they or Moscow will stage the 1980 Olympic Games.

The other new IOC members were General Dawee Chulaprasit of Thailand, Dr Eduardo Bay, of Mexico, David McKenna, of Australia, and Col Mohammed Zerouni, of Algeria. The IOC, 78-strong, remains an all-male organization. No women were nominated for membership, although the IOC approved women members in principle a year ago.

One of the members dropping out of the IOC is former King Constantine of Greece, also an Olympic gold medal winner in yachting. He resigned because he is no longer in touch with the Greek Olympic movement.—AP.

## Golf

# Oosterhuis in right frame of mind to pass his test

From Peter Ryde  
Golf Correspondent  
Venice, Oct 21

Peter Oosterhuis may soon become a fly-away Peter. Last week Italy, this week Spain, next month the United States. He has been stretched to the limit in an interminable series of flight reservations. He has already written down Japan before Christmas on the grounds that his game is stale.

That reason may puzzle the Japanese, but he has already played the Italian Open in a strong field. He keeps a golfer's fresh like success, and for this reason his victory here would have an important bearing on his performance next month when he returns to the United States for his final examination that will be the form of a short media rounds spread over two weeks interspersed with rest days and written tests.

A man who has won the order of the British Empire and is being used to examine with its emphasis on consistency. Oosterhuis feels to play regularly in the United States. Given the confidence he must have accumulated, he is not averse to playing through the final stages of the British Open and depriving John

Miller of his ninth important victory of the season. It would be surprising if he failed to get his player's card. That will open gates to the gold mines of the American tour worth this year nearly \$1 million.

Tales of disappointment are not uncommon, but of the handful of Britons who have attempted the life of Oosterhuis, with its stability of mind and, above all, his proven ability to avoid the damaging bad round, looks the best equipped. This makes the manner of his victory here all the more notable. It will erase or help to erase the memory of his finishes in second place.

The breakdown of prize money in Venice leaves much to be desired. A total of £25,000 sounds fine but with 20 per cent to help the Italian Government and a first prize of £5,500 it was desirable to finish in the first 10 to show a worthwhile profit. Tupples, who finished equal sixth, won about £440 from prizes and a further £1,000 from a sponsor. But he remained cheerfully outgoing, reflecting the mood of the Italian who said to me: "We must not allow fears for the future to poison the present."

SAN DIEGO: Women's PGA Journalist: 215, 6. Palmer, G. Bayan: 215, 6. Rankin: 215, 6.

## Humidity could be biggest problem for US teams

Santo Domingo, Oct 21.—The world women's amateur team golf championship for the Espirito Santo Trophy opens here tomorrow under the threat of terrorist attacks. There is an improvement in the championship will take place, abandoned a suitcase containing 15 home-made bombs and fled when a plain-clothes agent approached him in the street.

It is only three weeks since the American diplomat, Barbara Hutchison, and six other hostages were held by left-wing guerrillas in the Venezuelan consulate here and released in exchange for a safe conduct out of the country.

If the championship does get under way without hitch, the Americans seem to have every chance of retaining the trophy and also the men's amateur team championship which starts next week.

The American women have won the last four championships in succession and the men have won the last three. Their main problem may be acclimatising to the humid tropical heat of this Caribbean republic where autumn temperatures still soar into the 90s on the tough 6,112-yard Roma course. Romana was chosen after Malaysia said they could no longer host the championships.

Cynthia Hall, the amateur champion, and Deborah Massey, the 24-year-old Curtis Cup player, and Carol Seiple, 25, runner-up in this year's United States amateur final, make up the American women's team. The men's team, who tee off tomorrow, includes the United States regional amateur champions, Gary Koch, George Burns, Curtis Strange and Jerry Pate.

In the women's tournament: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Britain and Ireland, Netherlands, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Venezuela, and Dominican Republic.

Far Hills, New Jersey, Oct 21.—The United States Golf Association announced today that from next year British Open champions of the past five years will be exempt from qualifying for the United States Open championship.

In the past only United States Open champions had been exempt from all qualifying rounds for a five-year period, but only the current British Open champion was exempt.

SAN ANTONIO: Texas Open: 269, 2. Dill: 270, 3. Miller: 271, 4. McCormack: 272, 5. S. Mitchell: 273, 6. Wood: 274, 7. Trevino: 275, 8. Pearson: 276, 9. Call: 277.

## Cricket

# MCC leave for Australia in good mood

The 16 members of the MCC cricket party flew out of Heathrow airport yesterday confident that they could retain the Ashes during their tour of Australia.

Alec Bedser, the manager, said: "There are no last minute hitches the players are very confident that they can retain the Ashes." Asked whether their task would be made any easier by doubts over the fitness of Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, Mr Bedser said: "We are not taking that view. The team is fully fit and will obviously be a great danger."

John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, will be reporting the tour for The Times.

## Show jumping

# Broome heads team of four for N America

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Although the British season of shows and horse trials ended last weekend, with the Courvoisier Cognac championship show for the diamond and the American Bellarmine horse trials, near Canterbury, where Captain Mark Phillips brought off a winning double with Persian Holiday and Elgar Flier, this by no means signals a period of inactivity for our international riders.

Between these two last named will be made in Boekelo. The individuals are Rosalind Fletcher with Cornwell, Carolyn Geekie with Copper Tiger, Barbara Hammond with Anna's Bellarmine, Suzanne Lumb with Waterlight, John Smith with Collingwood and Brail, Nicholas Straker with Rueda and Janet Hodgson with Gretna Green.

A team of four riders for the North American circuit of the Washington, New York and Toronto shows will be managed by Ronald Massarella and consists of David Broome, with Jaegermeister, Sportsman and Ballywill, Graham Fletcher with Tanna Dora and Clare Glen, John Greengard with Mr Punch and Leigh Linney and Peter Robinson with Grebe and Woodlark.

Broome left Sportsman and Jaegermeister (formerly his Olympic horse, Manhattan) in the United States after the San Diego Grand Prix last month in which he finished second to the United States professional, Rodney Jenkins.

Other British riders, led by Harvey Smith, are about to embark on a tour of the indoor meetings on the continent, taking in Amsterdam, Berlin (for which Broome will be returning from the United States), Paris, Geneva, Brussels, Neudorf, Dortmund, with the Dunhill show at Olympia pulling them home for Christmas.

There is a strong move afoot among the riders to get the Courvoisier championships put on at the start of the season, in March, rather than April, to allow a further two consecutive weeks at Wembley in 1975.

He certainly does not feel he has reached the summit. "If I started to feel like that I would only have to stick my record alongside that of Jack, Arnie or Gary to realize I still have a long way to go." As for playing golf, Irwin recognizes but one change. In the past he has always regarded himself as playing with cautious aggression, but I think his fellows regard him as what they call a perceptive player. If he takes a bigger club than he is because, as he showed at Wentworth, he is wonderfully sure in his long game and would naturally take a driver off the tee where others would not trust themselves to. But he does admit that he has now a subconscious confidence that enables him to fly the balloon a tighter line past a bunker or round a dog-leg simply because his game has gone through the hottest fire of all unscathed.

His concentration is unaffected. He means more people but if he does not exactly run towards them with open arms he likes meeting them. His laconic remark after winning the Open that "they are the past people ignored what he said they now listened, even though he said exactly the same things, is entirely in character. It is perhaps an empty thought but I can imagine Peter Oosterhuis behaving in exactly the same manner when his time comes. Any way I shall never be able to feel quite the same again about the effect of success on top golfers.

## Australian inflation rate exceeds 16 per cent

Our Correspondent  
Borneo, Oct 21

Inflation in Australian cities is up by 5.4 per cent in the months to the end of September, the Federal Bureau of Statistics said today, quoting national consumer price.

This was the biggest price rise since the latter quarter of 1951 during the Korean war.

Reports showed that the annual inflation rate was up 16.3 per cent. This is more than the average figure for leading industrialized nations. The August figures for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development showed that the rate of inflation for all 16 countries was 13.4 per cent.

R. J. Hawke, the President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, predicted that the Australian rate of inflation was likely to exceed 20 per cent if present trends continued.

Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said that the Government would have to take drastic action if this trend was not halted. It might establish penalties on wage rises. It was up to the industrial wing of the Labour Party to assist the Government to try to curb inflation. There was no doubt that the trend would continue unless wage demands were restrained.

Mr Frank Crean, the Treasurer, warned people to expect further increases in the cost of living in the next quarter because of high wage rises. "It is understandable that continuing price rises should add to wage pressures, but in the present circumstances one man's larger pay packet is another man's job."

Mr Snedden, the Leader of the Opposition, said: "Government spending, which is a vital factor in the economy, must be brought back to the realistic figure."

top-level disagreement in Tirana was heightened by the reported dismissal in July, of Mr Beqir Balluku, the Defence Minister, apparently for urging that Albania, like China, should make a distinction between the superpowers.

With characteristic verve, Mr Hoxha, who has not left Albania for the past 13 years, violently rejected any change of course: "Should we publicly praise the Soviet revisionists who resort to all means to bury and gobble us up, should we throw flowers at the United States imperialist butchers, seek and accept enslaving loans from the two superpowers, and afterwards pretend to fight against them?" he demanded.

"They advise us to turn our country into an inn with doors flung wide open to pigs and sows, to people with pants on or without any pants at all, to the hirsute and long-haired hippies—to supplement with their wild antics the beautiful dances of our people," he said.

Mr Hoxha showed a special bitterness towards the Soviet Union, comparing the Kremlin leaders with Hitler and making fun of their "bushy eyebrows"—an obvious personal swipe at Mr Brezhnev.

"We will never reconcile with them, will never make friends with them, we will always be their enemies. And they should not think that this is the opinion of some Albanian leaders who today are alive but will be dead tomorrow," he said.

## Saigon police confiscate four newspapers

Saigon, Oct 21.—The police today confiscated four South Vietnamese newspapers. Other paper boycotted government information and instead concentrated on reporting the most active day yet by the growing opposition to the Government.

A weekend of demonstrations culminated yesterday in rallies against President Thieu's Administration.

Militant Buddhists drew a crowd of 3,000 in Hue. In Saigon, a police car was overturned and set on fire during demonstrations. Roman Catholic activists rounded off a series of protests with a rally of more than 5,000 in a Mekong Delta town.—Reuter.

Phnom Penh, Oct 21.—Cambodian troops, with tank and air support, yesterday killed 350 Red Khmers and retook several positions in Kompong Cham province, 55 miles north of Phnom Penh, a government spokesman said today.—AP.

## Albania counts the cost of isolation

ma, Oct 21.—Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, lashing out against internal enemies and foreign enemies, has vowed that his Balkan state will continue to spurn cooperation and open showed that the rate of inflation for all 16 countries was 13.4 per cent.

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## On top of the world with still a long way to go

By Peter Ryde  
Golf Correspondent

In one respect at least, Hale Irwin would be a Kipling's man. He shows every sign of being those two imposters just the same. In case you had overlooked it, which would be easier to do than the fact that he is a Treato, Miller, Irwin occupies in world golf either the number one or number two position according to whether the United States Open or the British is considered the more important. That is triumph enough although Irwin would almost certainly disapprove of the use of that word, and disaster, as being altogether too excessive.

For some years it has been fashionable to believe that within any of the big four championships brought in its wake such an entanglement of financial gain and upheaval of the day-to-day routine that a player's game might suffer for at least a year and his ambition never be the same again. The belief grew in strength at the end of the sixties—Floyd Little in the United States Professional Golfers' Association tournament, Mickey in the United States Open, Coody perhaps in the Masters—seemed to drop out of sight for as much as a year. Tony Jacklin was followed by the United States victory with the British title the next year. But his subsequent form was patchy enough for that argument to be a case concerning him as an explanation.

Irwin's visit to Britain this month fourteen weeks after his United States triumph seemed to be a good time to examine what effect the triumph had on him. He was going to do that anyway. There have been no additional problems over his business or private life arising out of his victory. Mickey and problems that have arisen in the past few months have been connected only with the birth of my second daughter. This







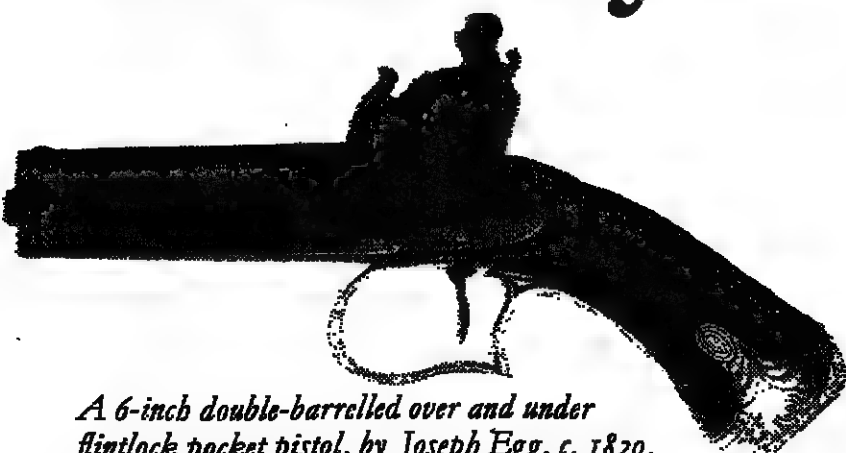
also on page 76







# Last week at Sotheby's



*A 6-inch double-barrelled over and under flintlock pocket pistol, by Joseph Egg, c. 1820, sold at Bond Street on 16th October for £920.*

Sales of Arms and Armour are always an important activity at our Bond Street rooms. 1972 saw a Louis XIII flintlock antique long gun realise £125,000. In 1974 a 17th century tilting helm sold for £22,000. Both world records.

On the other hand, a set of spontoons heads or a kindjal have been known to change hands for a modest £5. The 9 Arms and Armour sales held last season totalled over £1m. Of the 2,506 lots included, 1,403 sold for less than £200. The department handles

antique and modern firearms, armour and edged weapons from the 13th century onwards. Ethnographic and Japanese weapons are sold by their own specialist departments.

Annual subscriptions may be taken out for catalogues at a cost of £5.50 or, with post-sale price lists, £6.50 (U.K. prices only).

The next Arms and Armour sale, covered by two catalogues, takes place at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 19th November.

You will find full details of all Sotheby's sales for this week on page 9.

## Sotheby's

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# Boutique Simpson



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Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., London, W1A 2AS. 01-734 2002.

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



● Bottom: Fine lace evening dress with jacket by Frank Usher. About £75. Style 4588.

● Left: Italian trevira shirt dress with fringed scarf, by Anne Tyrrell at John Marks. £33.95 approx. Style 154. Embroidered chiffon dress with belt if desired by Janice Wainwright. £69 approx. Style 115.

● Below: Open crochet over-blouse with drawstring waist, together with hat, over a silky vest, by Crochetta. Blouse style 4593 £16. Hat £6. Vest style 4642 £8. All prices are approximate. Trousers with side button fastening by Mr Bennett £8.95. Style 2521.

Hooded cotton knit jacket edged with denim by Crochetta £15 approx. Style 4367. Trousers with front pockets by Mr Bennett £6 approx. Style 2527.

● All shoes shown are by Chelsea Cobbler, with news from them that as from next month a range of shoes manufactured in England will be in their shops, priced from £13-£15 for super designs. New shops now open within Kendal Milne, Manchester and Rackhams of Birmingham, with a spring-time opening at Bentalls of Kingston, Surrey.

Jewelry by Corcoran. Photographs by Willie Christie.



## What matters in London

On Thursday this week the 6th London Fashion Fair opens at Grosvenor House, Park Lane. 150 exhibitors have taken space to show their new ranges of ready to wear for next spring and summer. Besides the main shows at Grosvenor House, top-end merchandise from "The Premier Fashion Group of London", such as Norman Hartnell and Merill, will be on view at 55, Park Lane, W.1. and there will be the chance to see a really bright bunch of younger talent grouped as the New Wave. They are showing at the Chesterfield Hotel, 35, Charles Street, Mayfair. The whole fair is sponsored, organized and sweated over by our Clothing Export Council, which during the past year has notched up a formidable number of selling projects, ranging from full-scale events to financial support such as its £5,000 contribution to the menswear show taken to Tokyo recently by John Packer, of Reid and Taylor.

The CEC is also involved in what to me is a most gratifying event scheduled for Bonn on November 7. This is a showing of designer fashion at the British Embassy through the kind action of our Ambassador there, Germany is just about our biggest fashion customer, and there is no doubt in my mind that the cachet of an Embassy party, which will be graced by that most elegant royal, the Duchess of Kent, not only adds enormously to the excitement and thus the buying interest generated by English clothing, but also reminds other countries that we now treat fashion seriously at the very top level.

Once more, with feeling, I bring to the attention of those able to implement my dream the incalculable advantage of a similar presentation in Paris. The director of the CEC, Peter Randle, is filled with admiration for the things Sir Christopher Soames has achieved in Brussels which have, whether he knows it or not, helped British fashion: Paris remains to be conquered, and now is a good time for attack.

The prices For the first time for some seasons I concentrated on what I would call the bread and butter merchandise rather than the designer, prototype group, and once again I was greatly heartened to see that for quality and value coupled with ideas the British can beat anyone. What they are like for deliveries now, I am less sure about. But in very area of clothing, especially knitwear—though since much of that is made in Hong Kong it is, I suppose, only half-British produce—the prices are a fraction of those on the Continent.

The Imports Last year we imported £333.5m worth of clothing. I have on



other occasions tried to find out why when we have such a broad based industry, there should be gaps, and I come back to three main factors. First, imported merchandise can be kept exclusive to one organization, which gives a unique selling proposition. Second, exclusive goods can be marketed up to carry a full, and I suspect in some cases very high, profit margin. Third, there is no doubt that we in this country have been very slow to offer the retailer the "package look" which is, after all, the essence of fashion today. Retailers are busy people, and sometimes I fear not too imaginative. I was interested to hear Phillip Samuels of Alan Paine briefing Kingston Polytechnic students who will take part in a design competition for knitwear and telling them that the design must be presented as part of a total look.

The Continental system, perhaps because there is a tradition of couture, and a couturier must be able to design everything, tends to present a garment or a whole group of garments which go together if the retailer wants them. In this country, with a tradition of specialist copying manufacturers, we tend to think still of every item separately and let

the shop (and the poor customer) try to put them together.

Exports Last year we exported £179m worth of clothing, a stratos area being women's dresses.

Trendsetting After their slightly supine beginning last season, the New Wave has reared a crest to justify the name. I thought the overall standard of the ten houses was excellent and my only regret is that once again the show is dominated by evening clothes. Carlos Arias's knits are lovely for any time of day (and a good match for Milan) and the evening clothes are the loveliest I still think from any country; but I regret that the work of Henry Lehr, John Ashpool of Knitting Inc. and above all Jean and Martin Palant, whose day clothes are unique, did not seem to be on view anywhere.

Servicing the buyers

The CEC is very receptive to criticism and makes a real effort to provide buyers with the easiest methods. I noticed in Milan that the 150 less prestigious houses were all tucked up in separate suites in the Hilton Hotel, where you could view the goods in comfort and privacy, discuss business, have a drink and yet not reveal all to your competitors. At the MAB at Harrogate, I bear a complaint was that the acres of open booths provided only a shop window and that any approaches were met with an invitation to make a second visit, this time to an hotel room. The principle of "Come up and see me sometime" may be all right for Mae West, for buyers it is more like 'to end in "This year, next year, sometime, NEVER".

## Churchill centenary



November issue, on sale now 40p

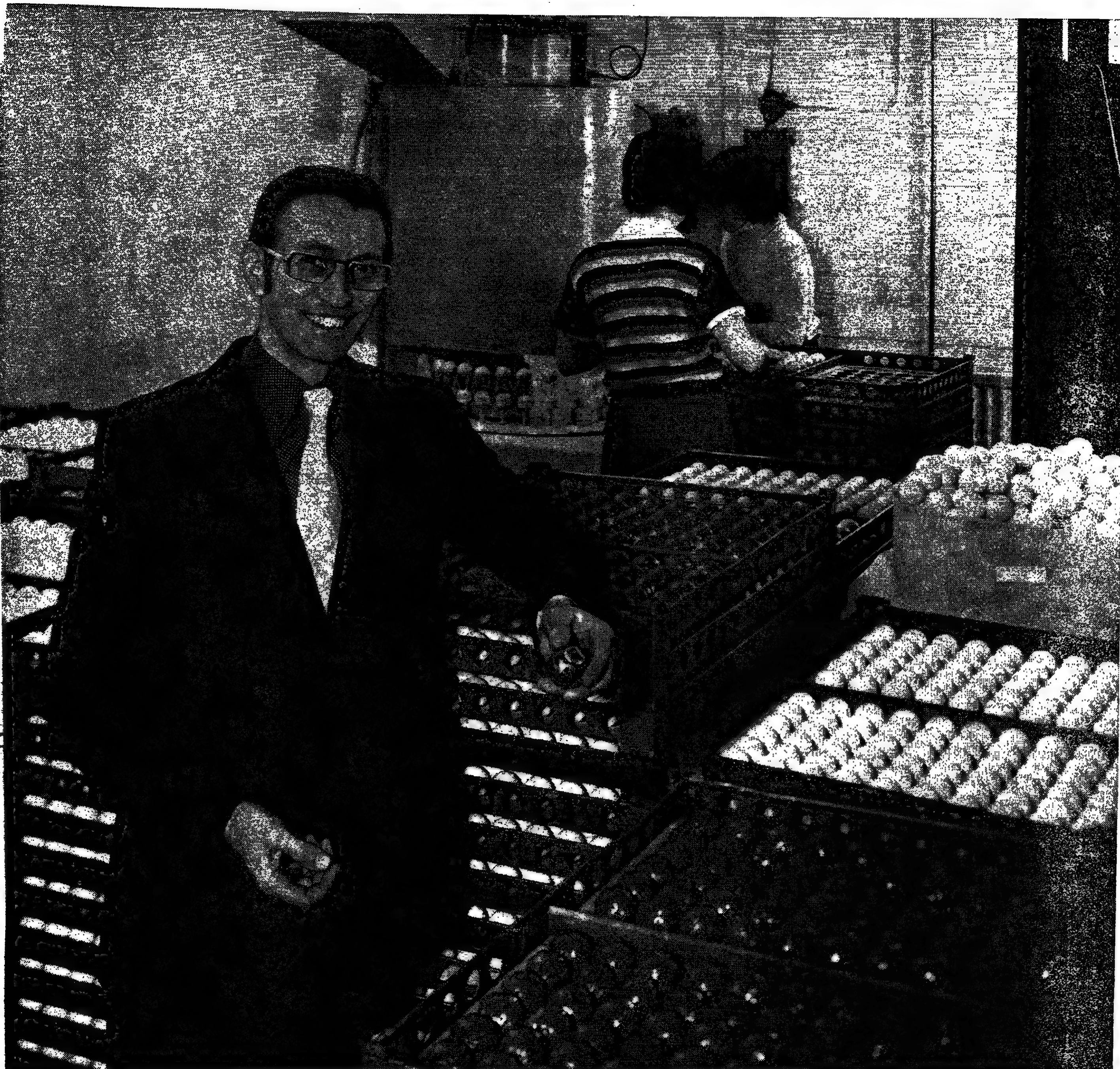
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Top T... 1972 in the m... in the popul... The co... Later they d... golf balls... In little... seen startling... running at... orders from... Kuwait, I... and Zamb... Trevor... Director, sup... His associat... "The o...

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## Trevor Huntley: "With the Northern Bank behind us, things are really swinging now."

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The company began by making golf grips. Later they diversified into the manufacture of golf balls.

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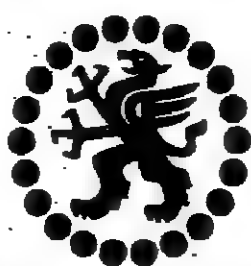
The Local Enterprise Development Unit in Belfast promised Trevor Huntley support if he could first convince his bank manager. So he took his idea to Jim Loughridge at

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Jim Loughridge saw the market potential immediately and arranged an initial loan that got Top T Products off the ground. Later he was able to arrange additional finance for raw materials and equipment as the business forged ahead.

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# Scottish nationalism now commands more than courteous boredom

When the elections of 1974 can be seen in some longer perspective they may well be remembered as much as anything for the resurgence of Scotland. A year ago when the Kilbrandon Commission published its report on the constitution the General British response was one of courteous boredom. The report was not even accorded the dignity of a separate debate in the House of Commons. Now the Government is falling over itself to produce an assembly as soon as it possibly can.

A year ago there was only one Scottish Nationalist member of the House of Commons. In February there were seven. Now there are 11 and there is no lack of Scottish MPs of the United Kingdom parties gloomily forecasting further decline next time. The future of Scotland has become not just one of the questions of the hour, but one of the challenges facing any British government for the next decade.

The election results in fact tell only part of the story, or rather they can be interpreted to mean too much or too little. The Scottish National Party gained rather fewer seats than it might have expected, but more votes than it had in 1970. For all the seats and apparently most of the votes were taken from the Conservatives. For years the Scottish Conservatives have been a vulnerable party, with weak organization and with too many of their MPs lacking deep roots among the people they were representing. They were ripe for challenge.

In addition to the support of dissident Tories, disaffected with their own party, the SNP also picked up the votes of tactical Tories who concluded in many constituencies that the best hope of unseating Labour lay

in voting nationalist. There is a fair amount of evidence of such tactical voting. But before the SNP can make another spectacular advance, certainly before it can convince anyone that it speaks for the Scottish people as a whole, it needs to break through the solid Labour vote.

The SNP now stands second in 35 Scottish Labour seats, but Liberal experience in England has shown clearly enough how hard it can be to make the leap between being a presentable second and winning. The SNP has yet to show that it can win a Labour seat in a general election. These latest election figures offer a hope but no promise.

Yet to conclude that the success of the SNP has been no more than the failure of the Scottish Tories would be to ignore the evidence of the campaign and of the months preceding it. There were too many erstwhile Labour voters who were at least contemplating going over to the SNP to justify such an interpretation. It was the SNP to whom all the other parties, including Labour, were responding. Nobody who knew Scotland at all well for the past 20 years and more could doubt that a new spirit was abroad.

But this spirit was not as yet a swelling demand for Scottish independence. To assume that 30 per cent of Scottish voters now want to break away from the United Kingdom would be equally a misinterpretation of the election figures. The mood was essentially one of Scottish assertion. One and the same Scottish voter might support the SNP and yet express such sentiments as "Scotland has been held back too long"; "Scotland needs a better deal"; "Scotland has been led white by the English".

When asked whether they also wanted independence, which is after all the policy of the SNP, some would say yes and some would say no. But their responses mostly conveyed one impression in common: that they had not yet come to grips with that question.

To say this is not to suggest that they never will. The immediate effect of the current rise of Scottish nationalism may have been to frighten the United Kingdom parties into taking Scotland seriously. It has already prompted a number of concessions to Scottish interests and more are on the way.

But the present groundswell in Scotland is more than simply a surge of protest. There is a new confidence in the air, born of a doubt largely of the new sense of power conferred by oil and of a loss of pride in the United Kingdom partnership. People who would never as yet call themselves Scottish nationalists are prepared to consider the merits of independence.

These changes in attitude are deeper and more subtle than anything that could be reflected in crude voting figures. But further changes are encouraged by every electoral success of the SNP, and there are three factors which may bring it additional success over the next few years.

The first is the prospect of increased unemployment. For a good many voters, this time in the Labour stronghold of central Scotland, there was the uncertainty as to whether it was more important to vote SNP for a better deal for Scotland or to support the return of Labour Government at Westminster.

There was the man in West Lothian who told me that it was the duty of all true Scotsmen to vote for the SNP. He would be voting nationalist then? "Oh,

no' me. I've always been Labour." Not so many people will always vote Labour, though, if there is much higher unemployment under a Labour Government—whether or not the Government is to blame.

The second factor is the EEC referendum. It is not just that this will give the SNP the chance to campaign on the popular theme of "take Britain out" while the other parties will be either striving to keep Britain in or will be speaking with more than one voice. There is also the possibility that England might vote to stay in while Scotland voted the other way. If that were to happen, it would pose the question more sharply than ever before: why should Scotland be dragged along on England's coat-tails?

Then there will be the effect of the assembly itself. Some leaders of the SNP believe that Scottish independence will be won through the assembly, not at Westminster. One can see why. There will, in the first place, be continual pressure for it to set up before the Government can possibly have completed all the detailed preparatory work, much of which remains to be done.

Then there will be the complaints that the assembly has not been given adequate powers. If the members of the assembly believe this themselves, and particularly if they are supported in the belief by the opinions of their civil servants, one can well imagine a growing popular assumption that all would be well if only the assembly had sufficient power.

What then should be the English response to this upsurge of Scottish feeling? English interests can best be served by consultation of the United

Kingdom, so long as it remains acceptable to Scottish opinion. The proviso is important. It means that England needs to take Scottish nationalism more seriously than it has ever done.

The time is past when it was practicable to resist the pressure in the name of good government, or when a few gestures in the direction of constitutional tinkering could have sufficed. One of the blunders of the Scottish Tories in the election was to suppose that anything that could be called an assembly, even indirectly elected with inadequate powers, could meet the need.

If the assembly is to stand any chance of success it must embody a new relationship between Scotland and the rest of Britain. Its powers should therefore be determined, not on the basis of what is the least that might be politically acceptable, but on what is necessary to make this relationship work. Even with goodwill and imagination on both sides this will not be an easy task. What if it fails?

While the best outcome for England would be to preserve the United Kingdom with Scottish approval, the worst would be to insist on trying to hold it together against the settled conviction of the Scottish people. If they want to leave the United Kingdom they cannot be prevented.

All that a British Government would have the right, and duty, to be satisfied upon is that this was indeed the settled conviction of the Scottish people. There is no need to specify in the abstract how this should be determined. It is simply that such a profound constitutional change should never be based on an electoral accident, with for example an excess of tactical voting tipping the

SNP beyond some magic figure. It is the democratic wishes of the Scottish people, not a democratic fluke, that would need to be respected.

If it were to come to that, then it would be necessary to work out the closest possible relations between England and an independent Scotland. This would be essential for both, as the leaders of the SNP realize, even though a strong vein of anti-English sentiment can be detected among some of their supporters.

What the SNP wants is a British Association of States modelled on Scandinavia. This would not be an impossible task, though the SNP often does not seem to appreciate that the English and Scottish economies are more closely interwoven than those of the Scandinavian countries. There would also have to be an acceptable arrangement over North Sea oil if any British Government were to give its willing assent.

But the Scandinavian experience is relevant. Here are a group of countries with similar languages, cultures and attitudes who have established a much closer degree of practical cooperation than most people in Britain realize. Industrial free trade, a common labour market, no passports for travel between them, similar laws, continuous consultation at all levels.

If Scotland were to insist on leaving the United Kingdom then we should have to try to create a British Scandinavia. It is not a prospect to be sought for its own sake, but it would be better to have two independent countries eager to cooperate with each other than two partners forever quarrelling within one union.

Geoffrey Smith

## Hollow ring to Dublin's fine words on Ulster

Belfast, Oct. 21

At the Irish Labour Party's annual conference in Galway last weekend, a reporter asked Mr Brendan Corish, the Labour leader and deputy Prime Minister, what his Government was doing for Northern Ireland. Well, said the Minister, he and his colleagues still wanted a restoration of executive power sharing—a hope which most politicians in the north have already abandoned—then he went on rather conclusively: "I don't think we should just sit back and do nothing."

The irony of his reply lies in the general conviction among both communities in the north that the Irish Government has done little but sit back and do nothing about Ulster since it was elected 18 months ago.

Several Dublin Ministers, including Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the coalition's Ulster pundit who had to defend Government policy at Galway, floundered about the necessity of a return to moderation, about the evils of the IRA and the dangers of angering "loyalists" before the Northern Ireland Convention elections.

All this is genuine enough stuff; indeed it can only be of help to Westminster which can do without interference from Dublin while Mr Merlyn Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, prevents such British policies as are left from being sucked even further into the Ulster bog. But the Irish Government has projected not only to northerners but to Irish people as a whole the image of frightened indecision, occasionally emitting sound and fury for the benefit of the press but generally preferring the consequences of silence to either active action or no action at all. In short, it seems to have no coherent policy towards the north—an expedient which presumably operates on the principle that if you say nothing you cannot be condemned by your critics.

It is true that the coalition achieved power in Dublin because it realized that the electorate was more interested in bread and butter issues—the rising cost of living, industrialization, benefits, etc.—than in Jack Lynch's assurances that he would keep the Republic free from violence. But from the start there have been few politicians in Belfast who have taken much comfort from Dublin. Take security for example.

The Irish have made much of their tough attitude towards the IRA. Their special courts certainly lock up the Provisionals but the border is by and large as dangerous as before and the IRA is genuinely contemptuous of the security forces in the south. What happened in the south in August in which he told the Irish Labour Party that the policy for the present was to do nothing less than northern loyalists were angered.

Perhaps the key to the curious policy of bold statements and inaction lies in a speech Mr Cosgrave made at the end of the spring. It attracted much comment at the time and prompts some Catholic politicians in the north to claim that they have been betrayed. Violence in Ulster, Mr Cosgrave said, was killing the desire for union among the Irish in the Republic. What was meant then, and what is meant now, even among terms—is the desire for nationality has probably never been fragile within an Irish Government. Occupied with negotiations over the Green Pound, Government stokes in national resources, and it is difficult to see how it can try to offset the effects of British inflation. Mr Cosgrave and his men have much better hands than the settlement of the north.

To many in Dublin this is a weak stand for their Government to adopt; to ministers it is a sensible one. And to those in the north it is the most convenient of all. The next generation of Irishmen will probably look back at this as a miserable.

Robert Rish

## The day the judges took an extra helping of power

Bernard Levin

It will, I think, be widely agreed that my breath is not easily taken away by Her Majesty's judges. They have, however, now managed the feat by their conduct—Messrs Widgery, Milmo and Ackner up—in the case of Paul Foot and the Socialist Worker.

It must be said that, however little credit the judges emerge from the case with, Mr Foot's own behaviour, in publishing the names and addresses of the witnesses in a blackmail case, was deplorable and indefensible. It is true that his action was not as reckless as might have been gathered from the judges' strictures upon it; he published the names because of what he felt about the nature of some of the charges and prosecution evidence, and also because he realized that strict application of the practice of anonymity would offer a great temptation in the future for false allegations of blackmail to be made by witnesses, or potential witnesses, seeking protection from publicity. All the same, there is no gainsaying the force of Lord Widgery's summary of the reason for the practice:

"The real vice of the publication... can be judged only by imagining a person suffering blackmail who was trying to screw up courage to go to the police. The person is cheered if he sees in the paper that people are only referred to as Mr X and Mr Y. But if he sees the next day that the names have been published he will say to himself: 'Even the judge cannot protect me.'"

On the other hand, nulla

poena sine lege. It is one thing for judges like Lord Widgery and journalists like me to say that Mr Foot should be ashamed of himself. It is quite another for the judges to impose a penalty which not only has no serious foundation in law but which the judges themselves seemed quite unable to support, in the course of the trial, with anything but a determination that conduct they found reprehensible should be punished. This is no time to be meaty-mouthed; a careful reading of the proceedings seems to me to show plainly that the judges found, to their understandable astonishment and well justified dismay, that no law existed under which conduct such as Mr Foot's could be prohibited if an individual was determined to flout the undoubtedly existing practice, and that they thereupon created enough law to stop up the loop-hole.

To start with, there was clearly no doubt in the mind of the trial judge that his ruling about disclosure of names did not go beyond the proceedings themselves. In the first of the two linked trials (and it is no use the Queen's Bench judges replying that only the second trial concerned blackmail, for their judgments treated the two trials, for all the purposes of the Foot case, as one) Judge King-Hamilton—and I quote his exact words from the official transcript—said, turning towards the press seats as he did so:

"May I say before the jury comes in, that if by accident any counsel

happens to mention the name of a witness by accident, I hope that—by accident—I have no jurisdiction over the press—but I hope they will not mention the name if it slips out accidentally as sometimes it [sic] does happen."

The trial judge gave no ruling at all on this point in the second—the blackmail—trial; he clearly believed that his writ did not run outside the court in either trial, and most certainly did not give any direction to the press. His only direction, which came by implication with his formal acceptance of the ruling (given at the request of the Director of Public Prosecutions before the magistrates) that witnesses should be referred to by letters, was to those actually participating in the proceedings, so that obviously, as counsel, say, or witness, who deliberately disobeyed his implied ruling would have been in contempt of court.

It was therefore necessary for the High Court bench to find that Judge King-Hamilton was mistaken in his belief that concealment of witnesses' names was no more than an act of voluntary self-discipline by newspapers.

Here they were in a double difficulty. In the first place, they could hardly punish a defendant for accepting the trial judge's unambiguous statement that he had "no jurisdiction over the press"; the whole, it seems to me that a layman is entitled to assume that a judge at the Old Bailey has got the law right, and to act on that assumption. The judges in the Foot case tipped delicately around that problem by subtly declaring that if a direction had force within the court but not outside it, it would make use of the protection that such a direction was supposed to afford. So indeed it would, but the judges' office is—or

rather is supposed to be—*ius dicere*, not *ius dare*. If the law is defective, the judges have no jurisdiction over the defect and demand that it be remedied; there is no provision in our constitution for the amendment of the law by judicial fiat, and it will be an evil day when that much greater, difficulty faced by the Queen's Bench judges was the fact that, search though they might, they could find no authority to support the prosecution's contention that revealing the names of anonymous witnesses was contempt of court. Indeed, Lord Widgery, addressing Crown counsel, expressed surprise that the prosecution had been unable to find even a single case to give the practice what he called "an aura of respectability", and Crown counsel had to agree that this was indeed so.

This difficulty they solved with the dubious aid of the case of *Attorney-General v. Butlerworth*. The analogy was almost comically inapplicable; in that case, a commercial matter which had nothing to do with blackmail or the concealment of identity or the protection of a complainant from unpleasant consequences, an act of deliberate victimization had been carried out against a witness who had given evidence displeasing to the whole, and Lord Denning had said (obiter, incidentally) that such victimization was contempt even though it had taken place after the end of the court proceedings. In Foot's case there was no shadow of a suggestion that he had had the effect of breaking the law in the *Butlerworth* case, taken any extra, subsequent, action against the men he named; indeed, his description of their behaviour was simply reproduced from the trial proceedings.

But if their Lordships were on weak ground in holding that Mr Foot's action was contempt because it was "a clear and deliberate affront to the court's authority" (an authority, remember, which the judges have no jurisdiction over the practice), their decision that what Mr Foot did was also, and quite separately, contempt because it was "an act calculated to interfere with the due course of justice", rested on no ground at all.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr Foot's counsel raised the situation of women who claim to have been raped. It is generally agreed that the pain and humiliation suffered by a woman who has to describe her own rape, and be cross-examined on her evidence of it, is not only dreadful in itself, but a powerful deterrent against complaining, to other victims of the same crime, since they are not accorded the protection of anonymity available to witnesses in a blackmail case, though many of them quite certainly deserve it more. It was argued for Mr Foot that the inability of the courts to offer rape victims such protection was evidence that they had no enforceable power to offer it, and that it therefore followed that they had no such power with blackmail victims either. Lord Widgery obligingly tied himself in a knot before throwing himself into the pit of his own devising, when he said that the court was not discussing rape but blackmail, so they should stick to blackmail "however illogical that may be". But then, in his judgment, he said:

"The complainant in rape has never, up to now, been recognized as being entitled to this protection. If it is now to be given, it would be more appropriate for it to be given by Parliament than the courts."

Should the courts be required to offer the binding protection of legally enjoined anonymity

to a witness in a rape case, legislation is no less required to provide it for a witness in a blackmail case. Or conversely, if the judges are right in holding that the courts, despite Judge King-Hamilton's disclaimer, can prohibit the publication of a witness's name in a blackmail case, then they can equally prohibit such publication in a rape case.

The nub of the judges' difficulty lay in Lord Widgery's reference to the claim by Mr Foot's counsel that the judge had no authority in law to give a direction binding on the press. It is "hold contemptuous" was right, said the Lord Chief Justice, "the whole basis of contempt would go". So indeed it would, and a lamentable state of affairs that might be. But the remedy for that is, and must be, in Parliament's hands, and there only. The shocking decision of the House of Lords in the *Ladbury* case, which amounted to a ruling that their Lordships, and not Parliament, would decide what conduct was illegal and what was not, could be said to have done no more than make explicit what had been previously been implicit in judicial behaviour. But the present case takes that doctrine much further. In my view, Paul Foot did grievous wrong, and his behaviour deserves punishment. But if, as I believe to be the case, there was no law under which he could be punished, the hard truth was that he should not have been, and Parliament should have ensured that nobody in future should be allowed to do with impunity what he did. What has happened, in fact, is that the judges have stretched the law to accommodate behaviour which they felt—and which I also feel to be disgraceful. I also feel that judges should stretch the law, and I think that we would all do well to ponder the implications of their action.

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Tom Keen, the anti-Communist political activist, advertised in the *Times* for a freelance journalist "with a witty and lively sense of humour and drama" to spend two months writing a book about his experiences in the two election campaigns of 1974. He is offering £1,000 plus expenses for the job.

Keen, who describes himself as a shabby millionaire and by others as an eccentric, runs the Campaign for a More Prosperous Britain. On October 10 he represented the Campaign in 11 seats and, together with his friend and business partner, Harold Smith, who fought in 12 seats, won some 2,500 votes.

This does not say anything for Keen's political persuasiveness, but it says a lot about the perversity of the British electorate. In all his literature, Keen begged people not to vote for him but for any party that stood against Labour and the Communists. The two major parties took little notice of his pleas, but the Liberals were happy to have his support and over the past year have received £14,000 from him.

Keen is chairman and managing director of the property company, Units to Let Ltd, of Oldham, and he is reported to be worth £2m. He lives in a £1,600 terraced house in Oldham and in a rather more expensive one in Highgate. He will not say how much he has spent on his political activities, but earlier this year *The Sunday Times* put the figure at £50,000 in four years.

He claims that three attempts have been made on his life since the spring of last year by Communists or extreme right-wingers, but he lives in a state of fear, he said yesterday. "Don't we?"

Keen does not believe in

## The Times Diary

### Keen for a humorous hagiography

physical violence as a political weapon, but he is not above breaking a bit of law. Last December he helped to flypost the TUC's London headquarters with anti-Communist slogans and was fined £5. In February, 1973, he circled a Russian car in a 60ft launch as the liner sailed up Southampton Water. The launch was covered in anti-Soviet posters and Keen and crew could not hear what he said because they were being fed with mugs and traditional Russian music.

Keen promises that he will not stint on expenses, but he is not likely to be lavished either. "I'll pay rail fares, of course. Second class. I always travel second class. Sir Keith Joseph should travel second class and then he would meet the ordinary people."

Keen likes to call himself a moderate Labour-cum-Liberal-cum-moderate Tory. He also likes to laugh—hence the emphasis on humour in his advertisement. "I couldn't go through life without a jolly good laugh each day. You can't live without humour, can you?"

**Rich**

Stephen Birmingham, who is in London to launch his book about the rich Irish Americans, *Real Lace*, earned some notoriety about a year ago with a book called *McColl's*. He said that Princess Margaret and Lord Snow-



Peter Ferner of Sale, Cheshire, photographed this piece of cruelty to buses at the intersection of M63 and M56.

says, are very pessimistic, defective and unhappy by comparison. "It is interesting to know how people make money and what effect it has on them," he says, but he remains uncertain whether the unhappy stories in *Real Lace* stem from the fact that his subjects were rich or from the fact that they were Irish.

"Irish families do not last," he says. "One generation makes the money, the next are the Yaccos of America, and the third fight over the inheritance until there is not enough left to buy a new car, and they are right back where they started. His own shareholders are Irish, his father did the right Irish-American thing and was very active in politics. 'We are a nation of orators and poets' which might seem to place Birmingham in the playboy generation. 'I worry for my children anyway', he says.

The next book is about America's rich negroes, like the Yaccos of America, Georgia, who got rich on segregation, providing banking facilities for the blacks who were banned from the white men's banks. "These groups always get rich from screwing their own kind first," says Birmingham. "Did you know, for instance, that the Clairol cosmetic empire was built on hair straightener?"

**Grandstand**

Some of the grandest grand pianos ever tinkled will be played by Malcolm Binns in the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Thursday night. They come from Mick Col's (of Col's houses) collection of 130 nineteenth century pianos, and have never been played in public before.



The most eccentric is the up-right grand made by Clementi in 1816. It stands nearly nine feet high and was rediscovered in North Wales full of old coins and coal. Col restored it to life, including the convenient book-cases incorporated in its insides.

The programme played on it will include, apply, the Clementi suite from *Gravitas* and the Yaccos of America, Georgia, who got rich on segregation, providing banking facilities for the blacks who were banned from the white men's banks. "These groups always get rich from screwing their own kind first," says Birmingham. "Did you know, for instance, that the Clairol cosmetic empire was built on hair straightener?"

the King, May 1821." Col's grand is elaborately decorated with flowers and musical instruments, and still has its original strings, which make contemporary mid-Victorian music with on Thursday night.

**Hat trickery**

Harvey's of Bristol are holding a competition to find the best translation of "Hat trick" into a poem. The object, apart from encouraging the civilised use of words, is to celebrate the Priour family, the growers of Sancerre from whom Harvey have been shipping for years for having won three medals in a row in a year.

The entry, stimulated by prize, has been and is being judged by a panel of literary and musical experts. "English hat" was excluded, despite the fact that to the pure all things are possible and one entry came from a country vicarage.

There were several "corns", but "tricorn" was judged punnier. Some "trecks", a nice allusion to the holding of the bridge with a coup d'etat, and an allusion to "Toque de trois trucs", "Tiere" was near and the point; "Bon foy, Priour, foy, trois fois, tout à la fois" was a magnificent full-blooded with wonder.

The winner by a short margin is about to be declared. It is hoped that the Priour family will be able to make head and tail of "calenbour" and the English passion for punning in the cups.

PH





It is quite obvious that no expensive claim could be met. The industry was in a bad way a year ago, is worse off now, and has every prospect of being in an even worse state six months hence. A recent survey by the National Federation of Building

beyond the levels proposed before the election—87 per cent for craftsmen and 107 per cent for labourers above the basic rates fixed two years ago. The left-wing Building Workers' Charter group already has a lot of support, and the union leaders fear that it would gain still more.

The building employers will make their reply next month. The existing profession of business and special payments gives some scope for rationalizations that would make it possible to raise the basic rate. But many smaller firms will have no hope of offering wage increases and reductions in hours on anything like the scale that even the revised offer demands. Many building workers must be perfectly aware of the constraints, and the risk of the present state of affairs, and will not be expecting an unrealistic outcome. It will be up to the TUC to instill a sense of realism into the negotiators as well.

If this alternative had been accep-

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Yours faithfully,  
**ADAM THOMSON,**  
The Chairman's Office,  
British Caledonian,  
London Airport—Gatwick,  
Surrey.  
October 21.

My speech was mainly about the need to defeat by argument ideas damaging to people and to the nation. In this context I was urging that we try by reasoning to alter the climate of opinion. My contention was that at best birth-control is no substitute for turning back the tide of permissiveness but that birth-control is a factor that cannot be ignored.

Believing them to be honourable men (twi both about the same conviction as Mr Antony had in speaking of Brunus) conclude that Mr Frank Field, Dr Michael Smith, Mr Max Morris, Dr Jack Jones, Mr Tom Jackson, Mr Latham, MP. old Uncle Joe Gormley and all failed to read Sir Keith's speech before making their comments if they did not think they must either have failed to understand it or be capable of macro-Pecksniffian artifice to a degree which is alarming in the formulators of public opinion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN COLVILLE,  
The Old Rectory,  
Sarsfield Saye,  
Reading,  
Berkshire.  
October 21.

There is going to be a lot of competition among young adult males for the limited number of females in the years ahead. Marriage may not then be too stiff a price to offer.

Yours, etc,  
WILLIAM R. LYSTER,  
13 Arundel Gardens, W11.  
October 20.

From Mr J. W. P. Richardson  
Sir, It has to be Mr Whitelaw. No  
one else has as good a chance of  
managing the unions, a quality pre-  
requisite in the search for a future  
Conservative Prime Minister.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. W. P. RICHARDSON,  
Bury Hill,  
Newmarket.

**Operas and Things**  
From Mr T. C. W. Stinton  
Sir, I sympathize with Lady Antonia Fraser's complaint (October 16) about the whirr of a projector during Ringold at Covent Garden. Some years ago I went to an Oxford Bach Festival concert in which there was some computerized music by Xenakis. The concert was held in a ventilation hall, which had a powerful venting fan. During the interval I asked for this fan to be turned off, as I found it distracting. The reply was that the composer was present and thought it an improvement. I doubt if Wagner would feel the same.

Yours faithfully,  
T. C. W. STINTON,  
Wadham College,  
Oxford.

Удобр.

Secondly, there is no question of taxing the £14m. It is the income from that sum which will be liable to tax when it is paid to the children—and even then not at the rate of 48 per cent, as has been suggested, but at rates related to the personal income circumstances of each child, on average probably about 20-25 per cent. Forty-eight per cent will be deducted by the trust when it

The obvious category to which these children belong and which

rature victims of new anomalies, as well as to the general taxpayer, to investigate the question calmly and thoroughly. This would be best done through the mechanism of a properly staffed Select Committee on the question; and it could hardly escape examining the social security arrangements for disabled and handicapped people as well, since these are an integral part of the same subject.

on which the Foreign Office have

We have the honour to be, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
COLIN DAMARLAND IN EXILE,  
THE REV MICHAEL SCOTT,  
MARGARET LEGUM,  
ROGER MURRAY,  
NEVILLE RUBIN,  
RANDOLPH VIGNE,  
Friends of Namibia,  
21-25 Tabernacle Street, EC2.  
October 12.

October 12

But in the past two or three years at least three of the London subsidized theatre companies, the National, the Shakespeare and the

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MORLEY  
Fairmans, Wargrave,  
Berkshire.  
October 21.

*From Mr A. R. Frewen*  
Sir, Bernard Levin's brilliant articles

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Even the prospect of new blood entering Congress is not injected much excitement to the election. Everyone is preoccupied with inflation, now running at 11.2 per cent, but, as in Britain, no party thought to have a convincing answer. The main issue, therefore, is whether the Democrats will gain two-thirds majorities in both houses and thus be in a position to override presidential vetoes. On present evidence they achieve this in the House of Representatives but probably not the Senate. If against all expectations they succeeded it

This has made even more controversial his efforts to campaign on behalf of Republican candidates. By his presence alone he brings a damaging national issue into campaigns which many candidates would rather fight on their merits as local politicians. He also puts some of his own prestige at stake in a contest which will inevitably end in substantial Republican losses. Even if he manages to reduce these losses it will not be exactly a famous victory.

Republicans therefore have a rough road ahead of them if they are to make a convincing bid for the presidency in 1876. The idea of not nominating President Ford, assuming he still wants to run, is almost inconceivable but the normal conventions of American politics, and it is still highly unlikely, but if too many Republicans start looking around for someone to blame for their defeat he could find himself vulnerable. It would be an unhappy reward for the party loyalty he no doubt feels he is showing by leaving his White House desk and hitting the campaign trail in such difficult times.

Tourists came to this country because of the theatre, and side by side with the state-aided houses now spread all over the country almost thinly, the commercial theatre managed to pick up even to gain some measure of kudos itself from the connoisseurs, the theatre buffs. In theory at least theatre-going is infectious: once the public have enjoyed themselves at one theatre they will seek out another. As long as they do enjoy themselves, and there can be little doubt that in the formative years of the National they enjoyed themselves hugely.

It was not until the past few years at least that three of the London subsidized theatre companies, the National, the Shakespeare and the Royal Court have become the directors' rather than the public's playthings. Plays were chosen and mounted which were deliberately aimed at shocking the bourgeoisie, and most of them succeeded in doing just that.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**LUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
October 21: The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening in on the aircraft of the Queen's Flight from the United States of America. The Queen was represented by the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord Wainman) at the Memorial Service for Sir Adrian Holman (formerly Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Havana) which was held in the Chapel of St Michael and St George, St Paul's Cathedral, today.

**YORK HOUSE**  
October 21: The Duchess of Kent this evening attended a Service of Thanksgiving at the Central Hall, Westminster, to celebrate the 130th Anniversary of the Shaftesbury Society.

Memorial services for Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Colville will be held in the Chapel of St Michael and St George, St Paul's Cathedral, tomorrow, October 23, at 11.30 am, and at St Mary Magdalene's Church, Launceston, Cornwall, on Sunday, November 3, at 3 pm.

### Birthdays today

Sir Ronald Arlidge, 86; Sir Edward Bligh, 87; Dr. David Russell, 88; Major-General the Hon Sir Michael Fitzalan-Howard, 58; Mrs Doris Lessing, 55; Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, 53; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Roy Talbot, 65; Sir Hugh Wommerley, 66.

### Marriage

Mr M. E. Van Gruisen and Mrs D. M. Pratt. The marriage took place quietly in London on October 3 between Mr Michael Van Gruisen, an Assistant Engineer, and Mrs D. M. Pratt, both of whom are now at 34 Heriot Row, Edinburgh 3.

### Today's engagements

Princess Anne, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, inspecting passing out parade and formal divisions, HMS Dauntless, Burghfield, near Reading, 10.35.  
Princess Margaret, patron, Royal College of Nursing, attends arts luncheon and exhibition given by Development Trust, Savoy Hotel, 12.15.  
Duchess of Gloucester visits Motor Show, Earls Court, 9.30.  
Duchess of Kent, patron of the Buckinghamshire branch of the British Red Cross Society, opens Festival of Embroidery exhibition, High Wycombe Town Hall, 11: visits Wycombe Marsh Paper Mills, 1.15; visits St Peter's Church of England mixed school, Woodburn, 2.50.  
Luncheon half hour talk, "Recap for the law", by Sir John Macdonald, at the Law Society, Gresham Street, 1.15.  
National harvest thanksgiving service, St Bride's church, Fleet Street, 11.

### Latest wills

Sillet, Mrs Fleecy, of Cratfield, Suffolk, who left £24,556 net (duty paid, £5,872), bequeathed £5,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.  
Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):  
Larichant, Lady of, of Bybushburgh, Suffolk, widow of Sir Stanley Marchant (duty paid, £758).  
Rhodes, Mr Geoffrey William, of Newcastle upon Tyne, former Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East ... £14,478.

### Reception

**Cavendish Medical Centre**  
The chairman, Sir Basil Smallpiece, Dr Kenneth G. Bergin, director, and members of the board of the Cavendish Medical Centre held a reception last night at the Apothecaries Hall to mark the completion of modernization of the centre and its facilities.  
Among the guests were Sir Ronald Bland, chief medical adviser to the centre, and other prominent members of the medical profession.

### University news

**Glasgow**  
The following research grants have been received:  
£10,000 from the Nuffield Provincial Council for research in the Department of Health and Social Sciences, University of Glasgow.  
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Mr Christopher Weston, chairman of Phillips, the London auctioneers, at the company's 20,000th sale, in Bond Street yesterday. At the company's earliest big art sale in 1798 it auctioned works imported from the gallery of the gilded Marie Antoinette.

## Sell more, and faster is auctioneers' success formula

By Geraldine Norman

Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips, the auctioneers, of Blenheim Street, held their 20,000th sale yesterday afternoon, the first in the company's history. The sale was a success, with the third largest fine art auctioneers in London and their turnover last year was £10.4m, compared with £3.9m in 1970.

The 20,000th sale is being celebrated with a week of important auctions and the launching of an advertising campaign. Phillips' great success has been in the rapid turnover of a large volume of middle-range antiques; there is no waiting about for articles to be sold.

They are now beginning to move up market. Today they are to sell some fine walnut furniture and a Chinese lacquer cabinet.

Good Chinese porcelain once in the

tonies collection, and a sale of very expensive jewelry.

Moving up market requires more specialized expertise and Phillips have been gradually dividing out their departments into specialists for some time. Jewelry and silver are the next to be split, from November 1. A strong team of experts is required to answer private inquiries, with no recognition to the departments. Phillips have Dowdell's in Edinburgh, a Midlands auctioneering house, a Dublin and a Geneva office.

It could be said that this is a daring moment to embark on an upgrading exercise. Phillips' 25,000 range, at present represents the strongest section of the market. It is with the top of the market that their rivals are having the most difficulty.

### Forthcoming marriages

The Hon W. Beaumont and Miss M. M. More O'Ferrall.

The engagement is announced between Westwood, son of Viscount and Viscountess Alford, and Miss M. M. More O'Ferrall, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank More O'Ferrall, of Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Mr M. J. Crawford and Miss V. E. L. Williams.

The engagement is announced between Malcolm Crawford, 47, Royal Dragon Guards, second son of Mr and Mrs Robertson Crawford, of Ashford, Cheshire, and Miss V. E. L. Williams, daughter of the late Mrs Betty Williams and Mr Humphrey Williams, of Coal Court, Forest Row, Sussex.

Mr G. E. Thompson and Miss J. E. Cornish.

The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Dr Ross Thompson and the late Dr Mary Thompson, and Miss J. E. Cornish, daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Cornish, of Craig Cottage, Abbotswood, Guildford.

Mr T. E. Ragless-Brice and Miss R. E. Craig.

The engagement is announced between Timothy Edward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Ragless-Brice, of Housham, Tye, Harlow, Essex, and Rosemary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Craig, of 12 Browning Close, London, W9.

Dr J. B. Saunders and Miss S. J. Pelling.

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs W. Saunders, of Park Avenue, Wrexham, Denbighshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Pelling, of Wyre Piddle, Pershore, Worcestershire.

### 25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, October 21, 1949

Flushing Meadows, Oct. 20.—The General Assembly of the United Nations in plenary session today elected Yugoslavia to the disputed seat on the Security Council, which had become a trial of strength in the immediate aftermath of the quarrel between Marshal Tito and Mr Stalin. Mr Vyshinsky, who himself had given the affair the new significance by attempting to threaten the Assembly into voting for Czechoslovakia, at once went to the point and in spite of the President's (Generalissimo) protests, declared that Yugoslavia shall not and cannot be considered as a delegate in the council of eastern Europe.

On a second ballot Yugoslavia was elected by 39 votes to 19, the bare majority needed to take the non-permanent seat being vacated by the Ukraine.

### Science report

## Climate: Patterns past and present

Recent interest in the causes and cycles of climate change comes none too soon, according to H. H. Lamb, a climatologist, writing in *Nature*. His comments are stimulated by the publication of three papers, all of which, in different ways, may have implications for the black art of weather prediction. With the increasingly critical state of the world grain reserves, "... there is no margin for even occasional bad years", Lamb says. He attributes earlier neglect of the crucial issue of climate change to a trend towards warmth and moisture during the first half of the century; it is only more recently, with a change in the trend leading to deteriorating conditions, that it has begun seriously to occur to people that the climate is not static.

One of his suggestions, arising from a study of drought in Africa, has been that the main climatic belts shift their positions on a 200-year cycle. Dr Charles A. Wood and Dr Raymond Lovett, however, have concluded from a survey of the recent climatic history of Ethiopia that a much shorter, 11-year cycle associated with sunspots may have more immediate relevance. Over a 72-year period variations in sunspot activity have seemed to follow variations in rainfall with a lag of a few years.

If the apparent relationship between sunspots and rainfall is valid, Wood and Lovett hope it will be possible to use the predictions of sunspot activity to give warning of the likely

occurrence of drought. On the basis of calculations by Professor D. G. Kling-Hale that sunspots should be at the peak of their cycle in 1978, the correlation is close. A further abnormal quiet day is one in which the maximum and minimum numbers of sunspots are no guide to the corresponding extremes of rainfall. Furthermore, it would be useful if some way could be found to predict the behaviour of the sunspots. Dr G. M. Brown, of the University College of Wales, thinks he may have found one, in what looks like a close correlation between sunspots and the Earth's magnetic field.

Dr Brown's calculations are based on the percentage of "abnormal quiet days" for geomagnetic activity since 1884 (an abnormal quiet day is one in which the time of peak geomagnetic field strength falls outside the normal peak period between about 08.45 and 13.15 Greenwich Mean Time). He compared the ways in which the running mean of the quarterly occurrence of abnormal quiet days and number of sunspots varied with time and found an 11-year phase lag between them, the data were reported so that the sunspot number was displaced forward by six years, the two curves turned out to hug each other very closely indeed. Not only were the cycles coincident, but the size of the peaks and troughs was almost

identical too. If that relationship holds, then it may be possible to use the Earth's magnetic field to predict weather patterns. One of the difficulties, particularly with long-term cycle changes, is of course to get hold of data over a long enough period to detect whatever pattern there may be. New techniques in paleoclimatology thus contribute important information on periods beyond the reach of modern record-keeping. Dr W. E. Siegel, of the Institut für Radiophysik in Munich, reports that dendroclimatic data from tree rings in pine trees shows variations in the average annual temperature are reflected in the dendroclimatic data of tree rings over a period from 1800. The differences between the annual rings reflect the changes in the proportion of dendroclimatic data. One of the difficulties, particularly with long-term cycle changes, is of course to get hold of data over a long enough period to detect whatever pattern there may be. 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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving Investing and House-Purchase

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

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## Rate of basic pay rises eased to 0.5 per cent in September

By Melvyn Westlake

There are some early signs that the rate of wage increases may be moderating after the sharp upturn in the level of pay settlements witnessed during the summer.

However, the slightly more optimistic figures for wages and earnings published in the Department of Employment yesterday appear against a background of mounting wage pressure among several key sectors of the workforce.

The official statistics show that the rise in basic hourly wage rates under national collective agreements was less than 0.5 per cent in September. The government index measuring these hourly rates rose from 144.3 to 145.0 (July 1972=100).

This follows an increase of 4 per cent in August and 2 per cent in July.

When the rate of increase is spread over three months and annualized—the method employed by the Conservatives in the election—the rate of inflation falls to 28.8 per cent in September from 45.0 per cent in the previous month.

There appear to be two main reasons for this deceleration in hourly wage rates.

First, there were no extra threshold payments during last month. This was partly because the comparatively small rise in the retail price index for August, which was held down by the cut in value-added tax and other measures taken by the Chancellor, in July mini-budget.

The second factor affecting the rate of increase was the all number of people involved in pay settlements. The settlements were for employees in the retail, clothing and footwear sectors.

The picture for August earnings (the information for which a month behind for wage rates) reveals a fall, but much less marked, deceleration than for hourly wages.

There was a rise in August 1.9 per cent to 185.2 in the index for earnings—which includes bonuses and overtime, covers seven million workers in the manufacturing, transport, communication, some services, and culture.

An annualized rate of increase over three months fell 2.2 per cent from 48.5 per cent in July.

These figures, it would seem, indicate that the degree of so-called "wage drift", which has

been the subject of some concern in recent months, was actually rising more slowly than negotiated wage rates. With unemployment rising and the level of economic activity depressed, this is hardly surprising, and probably reflects both less overtime worked, and some short-time working.

Economic conditions could thus now be acting as a natural constraint on pay.

Even so, the rise in earnings over the last year (20.2 per cent) was higher than the increase in prices (16.9 per cent). However, when allowance is made for tax and national insurance contributions, there has clearly been no improvement in real living standards.

On this evidence, the conditions of the social contract would, broadly, appear to have been honoured so far.

The recent signs that the pace of price inflation is slackening could help to persuade trade union negotiators to moderate pay claims; but which several large claims in the pipeline, the Government may be hard-pressed to maintain the downward trend of wage increases during this winter's round of pay negotiations.

### WAGE RATES

The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services in Great Britain covered by the monthly earnings inquiry, as released by the Department of Employment:

	Hourly rate July 1972=100	Average earnings July 1972=100	% change on annual rate
1973			
Sept	120.0	158.4	12.4
Oct	120.3	158.2	12.8
Nov	121.0	160.3	12.5
Dec	122.0	161.4	12.9
1974			
Jan	123.7	154.1	8.9
Feb	124.7	158.8	5.5
March	126.4	164.3	6.8
April	127.6	164.7	30.2
May	131.5	166.6	35.8
June	136.1	178.2	32.9
July	138.7	181.8	48.5
Aug	144.3	185.2	42.2
Sept	145.0	NA	NA

† Not seasonally adjusted.  
‡ These figures reflect the abnormal reduction in earnings during January, 1974 because of three-day working.  
p Provisional.

## Mr R. Fell to be SE's first chief executive

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke Financial Editor

Whitehall has provided The Stock Exchange with its first chief executive. He is Mr Robert Fell, who is at present chief executive. He is Mr Credits Guarantee Department. He will join The Stock Exchange on January 1.

It is practically a year to the day since The Stock Exchange, as part of a programme of administrative reform, announced that it intended appointing a chief executive. The aim of these reforms is to streamline the administration of The Stock Exchange and thus ease the burden on elected council members.

Mr Fell, who is 53 and has been chief executive of the ECGD since 1971, will be responsible to the chairman of The Stock Exchange, as present Mr George Loveday.

He will be a permanent ex-officio member of The Stock Exchange Council's executive committee, and he will also be principal adviser to the council and have the right to attend any of the council's committee meetings.

His responsibilities include formation of Stock Exchange policy, implementation of policy laid down by the council, budgetary control, management of The Stock Exchange and its departments and communications and public relations.

Mr Fell, who is in Rome this week in his capacity of president of the Berne Union, the international association of export credit and investment insurers, said yesterday that the small executive committee should be "the pivot on which the policy and administration of The Stock Exchange will be based".



Mr Robert Fell: His job is to streamline the administration of The Stock Exchange.

One of his ambitions, he said, was to improve relations and communications between The Stock Exchange and industry and Whitehall.

While The Stock Exchange Council set about looking for a chief executive a year ago, it was not until February that the head-hunting started in earnest. Then, the council appointed Spencer, Stewart & Associates, the management consultants, to help to fill the appointment. The job was advertised, and about 200 people responded.

Since council opinion on the sort of man who should fill the job was divided, some felt that it should be an industrialist, others a merchant banker, and others a stockbroker. Around 50 of these applicants were interviewed. In the early stages there was some disagreement among council members about who should get the job.

His initial responsibilities will include implementation of the new operational structure of The Stock Exchange, which was approved by the council last year.

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## City stockbrokers decide to cease trading

By Our Financial Staff

London stockbrokers, Roblyn and Co are to cease trading on November 22, with all outstanding business being settled from their offices at the Stock Exchange.

The closure, which could mean the redundancy of about 80 people, has been blamed on rising costs, reduction in turnover and, in the future, the loss of business to the City of London.

While Roblyn would not elaborate last night, the majority of the partners and associates intend to continue in active business.

Steps are being taken not only to ensure continuity but also to safeguard their clients' interests.

The firm shows a considerable excess upon its margin of solvency.

In addition to its offices in London Roblyn has two branches overseas—in Geneva and the Cayman Islands.

The news came after Stock Exchange hours last night. Initial reaction was that it was "hardly a help to sentiment".

In recent weeks there has been a spate of mergers between brokers, and a number of firms ceasing trading. Almost all of these were caused by the low level of activity and escalating costs, with the market expecting many more to follow.

## EEC ministers agree on \$3,000m loan to ease oil deficits of members

From Roger Berthoud Luxembourg, Oct 21

Finance ministers of the Nine agreed here tonight to launch an initial EEC loan of \$3,000m (£1,250m) to help member states with balance of payments difficulties. The money will be raised principally from the oil-producing countries, and made available under EEC conditions strictly for reducing the so-called oil deficit of member states.

Italy indicated today through Signor Emilio Colombo, its minister, that it would like to take advantage of the loan as soon as possible. The Irish also seemed interested.

A second operation in the course of 1975 was considered possible by Mr Denis Healey, the British Chancellor. Speaking to reporters afterwards, Mr Healey said that he and his colleagues had reached agree-

ment on all the main issues involved in the loan project, which has been under discussion since January.

The Community as such has agreed to make an important contribution to the problem of recycling petrodollars," he said. "It was an important example of solidarity on a concrete problem where a common interest had been identified."

Dr Hans Apel, the West German minister, who arrived with the Bonn cabinet last week, had suggested a limit of \$3,000m up to the end of 1975. But it was pointed out by the Dutch that member states had to guarantee both the interest and the principal.

As a compromise it was agreed the same sum should cover both—but without a fixed time scheme. Mr Healey thought a second operation next Easter would be quite possible when

the Nine appreciated more fully the stupendous size of the petrodollar surplus and its potential effects.

Some details of how the loan will be guaranteed by the member states remain to be discussed by officials and settled at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers in November. But basically the maximum proportion of the loan which any one of the larger member states will have to guarantee (ie Germany, France and Britain) will be 44 per cent, even in the event of all others failing to meet their commitments.

Both the West Germans and Dutch require detailed legislation before they can give their final approval. Mr Healey was not sure whether the House of Commons's EEC scrutiny committee would recommend a parliamentary debate.

## All work stopped on Hawker 146 project

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

In the absence of any new initiative from the Government to save the project, work stopped last night on the Hawker Siddeley HS146, the only large new British subsonic airliner under development.

Notices went out from the Hawker Siddeley Hatfield factory, where the 70 to 100-seater airliner was to have been assembled, telling sub-contractors at home and abroad that the parts they were making would no longer be required.

Several hundred men at the Hawker Siddeley factories at Hatfield, Brough, in Yorkshire, and the Manchester area were told that they would be transferred to other aircraft programmes in either the civil or military sectors.

HS signed a contract with the Government in August last year to share equally the £92m research, development and production costs of the 146.

But with the increase in costs running at 20 per cent and airlines reducing their aircraft inventories as fuel costs rose by 200 per cent following the Arab-Israeli war, the manufacturers decided in July that their project was no longer profitable.

Notices to this effect were served on the government partner, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry who has appeared more con-

dent about the future prospects of the 146 than has HS, but up to last night he had made no new proposition to increase the Government share of the funding.

Hawker Siddeley is in fact so convinced now that the future of the 146 is bleak that it would be unlikely to want to continue with the project even if the Government came up with a proposal to take over a major share.

It has now become clear that a turning point in the 146 project came with the indication some weeks ago by the European division of British Airways and the French internal airline Air Inter that they could no longer afford the 146.

Both had been principal potential buyers, and the work of making the wings had been contracted out to the French group Aéropostale.

HS made its decision to withdraw from the 146 project as its spending reached around £500,000, but before more than a few hundred of its employees were involved. In the long-term, with sub-contractors, more than 20,000 men and women would have been working on the project.

So far, the work has concerned overall and detailed design, the completion of a wood mock-up, a metal engineering mock-up, and the cutting of some metal for the first production airliner.

## Mr Varley names Energy Advisory Council members

Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday announced the names of 19 people who will serve on the Advisory Council for Energy Conservation, under the chairmanship of Sir William Haworth, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.

Mr Varley will make his first meeting of the council tomorrow. Its object is to make recommendations to the minister on economy and efficiency in the use and consumption of energy.

The members are: Mr John Barber, deputy chairman and managing director of British Leyland; Mr P. Bennett, an architect and planning consultant; Mr Wilson W. Campbell, a consulting engineer and chairman of the programmes committee of the World Energy Conference.

Miss Joy Clancy, a post-graduate research chemistry student at Queen Mary's College, London; Dr Richard J. Eden, a reader in theoretical physics and head of the energy research group at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board; Sir William Stevenson Gray, Lord

Provost of Glasgow; Mr Eric Hammonds, executive councillor to the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, and a member of the TUC's fuel and power committee.

Miss Rosemary McRobert, director of the Retail Trading Standards Association; Mr J. R. S. Morris, a director of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, and a member of the Nuclear Power Advisory Board.

Mr H. E. Osborn, former vice-chairman of the National Freight Corporation; Dr A. W. Pearce, chairman of Esso Petroleum; Mr M. V. Posner, a fellow and Director of Studies in Economics at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and a part-time economic adviser to the Department of Energy.

Mr Ronald Richardson, deputy chairman of the Electricity Council; Mr Denis Root, deputy chairman of the British Gas Corporation; Dr Leonard Rotherham, Vice-Chancellor of Bath University.

Mr F. E. Shroobree, general secretary of the Association of Building Technicians; Sir Frederick Warner, a member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

## Alitalia plans service cuts to meet £40m loss

From John Earle Rome, Oct 21

Alitalia, the Italian national airline whose losses this year are approaching 60,000m lire (£40m), has decided on a drastic six-point austerity programme, including grounding services, short and medium-haul charter operations by Caravelles would be abolished and only DC8-62s would be used on long distance charters; a medium and long-term programme would be worked out for the future of the company.

A shareholders' meeting will be held later this month to discuss the future. The point is made that a government decision to close Alitalia would mean the virtual end of civil aviation in Italy.

In recent weeks the company has been reorganizing administrative management, to meet its new low-key style of operation.

Arthur Reed writes: Passenger fares on air routes within the Pacific, Asia, Australasia and south Atlantic areas are to go up by 3 per cent to 10 per cent from April 1, after a decision by the International Air Transport Association, meeting in San Diego, California.

The airlines failed to agree on new rates for routes to north, central and south America, the Caribbean, and between Europe and the Middle East and Africa.

The first of nine 300-seater Lockheed TriStar airbuses ordered by British Airways arrived at Heathrow airport last night after a delivery flight from the Lockheed assembly plant at Palmdale, California, and ran into an argument over its maintenance.

Some 350 engineers in the airline's European division have threatened to "black" the new aircraft because they disagree that responsibility for maintenance should be transferred from the Civil Aviation Authority to the airline.

A union official said that this could lead to a serious drop in maintenance standards.

American increase: The Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington has approved increases ranging from 3.6 per cent to 19 per cent in all airline passenger fares for North Atlantic routes. The fare increase will apply from November 1 until March 31, 1976.—AP-Dow Jones.

## PEC to debate a for fixed prices system

By Melvyn Westlake

Adoption of the posted price system for crude oil will be discussed tomorrow when the Economic Commission for Europe meets in Paris.

The commission will consider a system of fixed prices, under which OPEC nations that the international oil companies should participate in setting of these rates.

Proponents of the system say that if OPEC has direct say with the oil companies, it will help the organization to company profits.

Under concession holders of OPEC countries will not move the advantage they on crude oil costs over concession holders.

## Retraining call at Scottish TUC debate on jobless

By Melvyn Westlake

Mr James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish TUC today called for a retraining scheme for more than 50 per cent of the people out of work in the west central Scotland belt who have been idle for more than six months.

Quite a large proportion of these had been idle for nine months. A noticeable proportion had been unemployed for a year.

He was arguing a case for retraining at a conference on the west central Scotland plan for immediate action to improve the economic and social prospects and the physical surroundings of 2,500,000 people who live in this area. Despite the level of joblessness on this scale the Post Office was still short of 200 men in Glasgow alone.

There was an urgent need

for new techniques in training people to enable them to regain the discipline of work, he said. This was a challenge to both sides of industry in Scotland, and one which had to be looked at very seriously.

There had to be an end to the discard of human beings because they had been more than six months out of work.

Mr Jack suggested that greater emphasis should be placed on creation of new jobs from indigenous industry rather than attracting new industry from outside Scotland. He instanced the case of the proposed steelmaking complex at Hunterston, which would provide 6,000 jobs. But these would merely be a replacement for the 6,000 to 7,000 jobs already lost to the steel industry in Scotland.

## Japan hopes to hold floating yen at 300 to dollar

By Melvyn Westlake

Oct 21.—Mr Masayoshi Ohira, Finance Minister, said that Japan would like to stabilise the floating exchange rate of the yen at about 300 yen to the United States dollar.

Mr Ohira said the yen's rate on the Tokyo market was relatively calm at present, as Japan had succeeded in recycling some foreign currency funds. But it was essential that the monetary authorities stabilise the rate at the present level of around 300 yen.

Whether this level was good or bad was another question, but unless the rate was stabilised the outlook for Japan's exports will be murky and its aim of curbing price rises jeopardised.

The Japanese government intended to arrange the economy in such a way as to maintain the 300 yen level.

## Tremlett may go to court

By Margaret Drummond

Tremlett, the timber and engineering concern headed by Mr Jeffrey Pike, is contemplating legal action against the directors and financial advisers of Tower Assets, the group it acquired last April. Yesterday it requested the Stock Exchange to suspend quotation of the group's three unsecured loan stocks "pending clarification of its position".

Parties to the dispute are Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co, the major firm of chartered accountants which acts as Tower's auditors; Dawson Day, the merchant bank that advised Tower during the takeover negotiations; and certain directors of Tower, including the former chairman, Mr Stephen Maltz.

The dispute concerns the cash flow position of Tower's Dutch subsidiaries.

## London sugar at £405 peak

A new all-time high of £405 a long ton was recorded in the London daily sugar price yesterday. In the futures market the distant positions scored strong gains. October, 1975, for instance, was £12.50 up at £355.25 a ton.

## How the markets moved

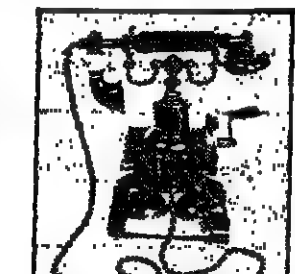
Rises	Falls
Atomic Assets 5p to 26p	Barclays Bank 5p to 140p
Bentley 3p to 154p	Botswana Rst 6p to 46p
Dutton For 11p to 22p	BP 6p to 270p
D. Driconten 20p to 750p	Brit Debt Serv 2p to 27p
Floum 2p to 184p	Courtaulds 2p to 72p
Harland-Wolf 1p to 8p	Ever-Ready 4p to 42p
Ldn Aust & Gen 1p to 12p	Grand Met 1p to 51p
Pre Hides 2p to 30p	Hawker Sidd 4p to 185p
Smith, W. H. 8p to 174p	Peko Wallend 8p to 207p
Stockholders 7p to 155p	Phillips Lamp 10p to 530p
Tozer Kemley 2p to 26p	Savoy Hotel A 4p to 20p
Trans Can F 6p to 620p	Slater Walker 4p to 44p
Unilever 8p to 174p	Sun Alliance 5p to 213p
Welkom 10p to 425p	Tube Invest 6p to 176p

Equities were lower in slack trading. Cited securities had in fact centred on the "mediums". Tin eased £15 and zinc fell £12.75. Silver gained 5.9p on the LME. Spot sugar was lifted £5 to a new price for 1975. Futures were sharply lower. Reuters index was 6.3 down at 1,230.3.

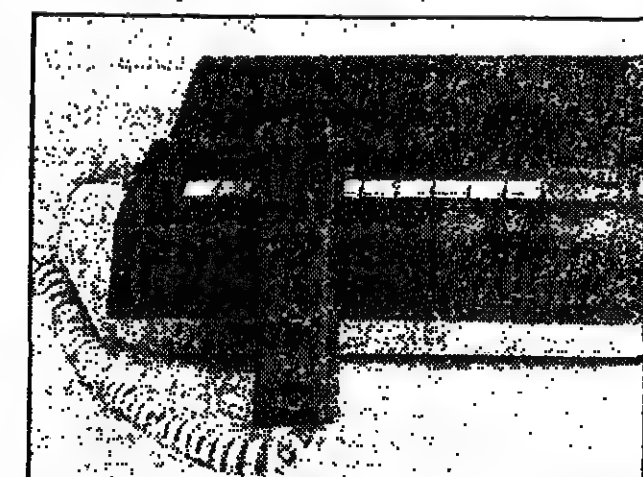
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## Legal and General plea for pensions safeguard

By Margaret Stone

One of Britain's leading insurance companies, Legal and General Assurance, yesterday appealed to the Government to guarantee occupational pension schemes against inflation in order to protect employers from a "righting" situation.

The new pensions proposals put forward last month by Mrs Barbara Castle, the Secretary of State for Social Services, contain an inflation guarantee. If employers wish to contract out of the state scheme they must also offer similar inflation-proofing in respect of occupational pensions.

Mr Alan Firth, Legal and General's senior pensions executive, said at a conference yesterday: "Employers are frustrated by the need to give guarantees against inflation. They do not believe that they can guarantee against whatever governments may do in the future."

He added: "Provided statutory contracting-out terms can be agreed on an all-party basis, taking full account of actuarial and economic realities, pensions can be taken out of the political arena for the first time."

### US trade centre open

A new United States trade centre was opened at Landham Place, West London, yesterday by Mr Walter Annenberg, the American Ambassador. It replaces the centre in St James's Street.

The new facilities will be developed by the Post Office's National Data Processing Service, which operates the system on behalf of the users. Proposed date for implementation is April, 1976.

### Natural gas control

To ensure an adequate and controlled supply of natural gas from the North Sea terminals to the regions, British Gas Corporation has implemented an advanced control system which

## Iran's £240m motor industry plan offers scope for UK components

By Clifford Webb

British component manufacturers expect to win a substantial share of a £240m plan to transform Iran's embryonic motor industry into a 500,000-cars-a-year operation by 1980. Negotiations are well advanced for jointly owned British-Iranian plants to be built.

Informed sources said last night that the lion's share will almost certainly go to Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, the leading British supplier of engine and transmission components. Since 1967 the Iranians have imported engines and power trains from Chrysler UK for installation in the Paykan, a locally assembled version of the Hillman Hunter, which accounts for 70 per cent of all cars sold there.

The Joseph Lucas group—particularly its Girling brake subsidiary—is also understood to

be negotiating a similar joint venture. The chief executive of a major Midlands component firm just returned from Teheran said last night: "The atmosphere over there is quite electric. The Iranians are prepared to spend such astronomical sums it takes your breath away."

"Teheran is teeming with industrialists from Europe and America. The competition is really fierce, but I believe we and other British firms have a good chance of taking the lion's share."

Iran National, the country's largest vehicle producer, had threatened to pull out of its contract with Chrysler UK because of Chrysler's failure to maintain supplies—last year it shipped only 45,000 kits instead of the 54,000 ordered. This year the three-day week and more strikes at the company's Coventry plants brought matters to a head and top executives

from Detroit were called in to try to save the situation. The result was announced in Teheran over the weekend. A new contract has been signed with American Chrysler under which they will back British supplies with deliveries from their French and American plants. This year they will supply kits for 90,000 Paykans.

Meanwhile, Herbert Machine Tools, Coventry, yesterday announced a £397,000 contract to supply the Hyundai Motor Corporation, South Korea, with grinding, drilling, turning, and milling machines for delivery next year.

Mr George Turnbull, former managing director of British Leyland and now in charge of plans to build a South Korean motor industry, is expected to announce in London on Thursday the names of British firms who will be setting up component plants there.

## Shawcross tribute to City Panel

By Our Financial Staff

Pointing to the "high degree of success" which self-regulation and discipline have achieved in the field of takeovers, Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Takeover Panel, said he remains convinced that in this country the highest standards are still best secured by a voluntary system of regulation. "In whatever field of activity," Lord Shawcross writes in the Panel's annual report, "statutory regulations adminis-

tered by legal authorities can, at best, lay down no more than minimum standards of behaviour."

"The danger always is that once such standards are established as rules of law, they become regarded as the maximum of what is required and the lawyers (of whom I was one) exercise their ingenuity in finding, as they are entitled to do, ways of avoiding or by-passing the spirit of the law rules."

Lord Shawcross goes on to suggest that in regard to take-

overs and mergers it is a fact not only that many of the abuses which occurred before the Panel existed but not in practice have been avoided by statutory control, but that since the Panel asserted its discipline most of the abuses have ceased to exist.

"It is perhaps a tribute to the generally high standard of behaviour which the City Panel exists to promote, that public confidence in the law rules is now regarded as a very grave matter indeed," says Lord Shawcross.

## Improving outlook for US capital spending

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct. 21. Prospects for American capital spending are now brighter, according to many economists and businessmen. This view is being given strong support by the continuing easing in Federal Reserve money policies, which led again today to cuts in prime lending rate by many of the largest banks.

The National Bank of Chicago and the Bank of New York both followed the move by the First National City Bank last Friday in cutting prime rates to 11½ per cent. The Chase Manhattan Bank and the National Bank of Detroit announced prime rate cuts to 11½ per cent from 11¾ per cent.

In a report today the Argus Research Corporation forecasts fixed-dollar investment outlays rising by 13 per cent next year. A new economic report by the Manufacturers Hanover Trust says that "several respected private surveys of businessmen's capital spending intentions show that for 1975 American industry would like to spend from 10 to 15 per cent more on new production facilities."

Many leaders forecast at a recent business council meeting even higher spending rises next year. They pointed out that capital outlays are likely to be boosted considerably by the enforcement of new environmental standards and on energy-related ventures.

A report by the Commerce Department indicated that business capital spending on anti-pollution plant and equipment is likely to rise in the current year to about \$6,500m (£2,700m) from \$4,900m last year. The rate of increase is likely to be still higher in 1975, due in part to substantial expansion in such industries as coal mining, steel and electric power, all of which are facing growing pressures from powerful anti-pollution pressure groups.

The level of investment spending directly resulting from the energy crisis is likely to be considerable, although detailed figures for 1975 are still not available. The current year's investment in energy-related ventures and on energy-related ventures is likely to be considerable, although detailed figures for 1975 are still not available.

The rough estimates involve industrial investments of some \$450,000m to \$700,000m in the next 10 years.

Investment spending could be boosted by swift Congressional passage of President Ford's proposal for an increase in investment tax credits to 10 per cent from 7 per cent. Furthermore, if the Administration pursues its aim of a balanced budget, more funds could be available in the markets for private investment.

Despite inflation, the level of corporate profit growth remains strong, and this too, could encourage increased investment spending. Third quarter profits have been boosted by inventory gains and, while the results at some major companies have been disappointing, the average suggests a healthy level of advance.

The easing of monetary conditions is aiding the stock market. The money markets are also becoming more liquid as a result of a decline in the rate of inventory increases—down to a real \$3,200m in the third quarter from \$8,200m at an annual rate in the second quarter—while large part of the easing in raw material prices.

This optimistic picture, however, is offset by the continuing uncertainty about consumer demand trends and the prospect for inflation.

### Institutes see no German upturn until the spring

Bonn, Oct. 21.—All five leading West German economic research institutes forecast that the current downturn in the domestic economy will last until the spring. Gross national product will stagnate until then, capacity utilization will continue to fall and unemployment will go on increasing, they claim.

In their autumn report the institutes forecast that unemployment in Germany could reach one million at the height of the coming winter. But later in 1975 the economy should begin to revive.

The five institutes—from Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Kiel and Essen—acknowledged that economic forecasting for next year was risky, not least because of the balance of payments problems, budget deficit prospects and labour agreements still to come.

Their report concludes that while short-term prospects are gloomy, the chances for achieving price stabilization, full employment, and a payments equilibrium while maintaining economic growth have improved in the past months.

For next year the institutes expect a rise in real gdp of 2.5 per cent with the year-to-year rate accelerating from 1 per cent in the second half of the year to 1.5 per cent in the first half and 3 per cent in the second half of 1975.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Housebuilders facing point of slow return

From Mr J. P. M. Parry

Sir, Unless the Government acts very promptly to preserve the capacity of the housebuilding industry—the building companies and brick and other material suppliers—this sector in months to come will be slow to respond to any subsequent stimulation of the trade.

By late 1975 a resurgence in house buying will no doubt come about automatically when interest rates fall. A slow response by builders and manufacturers at that time will mean that another period of extravagantly rising house prices will precede a real revival in the actual quantity of houses built.

While at present a reasonable rate of house construction can quickly recommence utilizing spare capacity (unemployed skilled labour and heavily stocked building material factories), if many of these factories are closed down and the skilled building and materials manufacturing workers disperse the situation becomes very different.

The factories which shut down first are usually the smaller and older units which are economic if kept running but which rely on a particular type of skill and experience to function. Once this type of labour has been

lost these older plants are seldom if ever reopened.

It takes however two years to build a new brick factory—hence the shortage in 1972-73 after the slump and overcapacity of 1969-70. The producers having closed dozens of older plants only began to take investment decisions in 1971 and 1972 and the new factories commenced production last year and in 1974.

It looks as if in 1976 the press will be full of stories of housebuilding held up by brick and black shortages and Britain will again import bricks at five times the cost unless the Government acts now. Presently, "huge" stocks of 670 million bricks compares with 1,100 million in April, 1970, and would supply only five weeks' building demand in revived market conditions.

The situation for the companies is really serious, because production of over 350 million bricks was lost during the three day week and the lost profits from this and from increased fuel costs are already causing plans to close down at an unprecedented rate, 22 so far and more to come.

By promptly bailing out the housebuilding boat the Government will save a much more expensive salvage operation

later, when an intervening period of private housing shortage and rising prices will be socially and politically very harmful to us all.

It will be recalled that in the 1930s Britain used housebuilding to pull itself out of the slump (while the Germans built autobahns and battleships and the Americans invested in major land use schemes in the Tennessee valley and elsewhere).

Housebuilding can be used to generate much economic activity in the coming recession, utilizing British land, labour and materials but with little recourse to imports compared with other forms of manufacturing. Moreover, one excellent way to dampen social discontent in a period of static GNP is to provide slum dwellers with pleasant, sound houses of individual character.

This all adds up to an interesting boost to the housebuilding industry—nourishment to a starving man. Why wait till the point when electric shock treatments is needed to restart a stopped heart?

J. P. M. PARRY, Chairman, Innes Lee Parry Associates, 45 George Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

### Policies for employee participation

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, I read with interest your reference to the Industrial Society pamphlet entitled Practical Policies for Participation, and noted in particular the remarks in the pamphlet to the effect that a single blueprint for employee involvement would be disastrous and that the serious problems involved should not be swept under the carpet of some such panacea as board representation.

I welcome these sentiments. I have personally always felt (and said publicly) that the best approach might well be a body endowed with the expertise of the late lamented Commission on Industrial Relations, and having the power and duty to issue a certificate in any particular case where a company, or a group of companies, had a satisfactory system of employee participation within certain statutory guidelines; and from

that some tax advantage would flow to a company so certified. I have made it my business, so far as possible, to be in contact with industry in this constituency, and the consensus of opinion I receive is that what is needed above all is a "point of entry" for employees to be involved in decisions that affect them; and that this is to the benefit both of the employees and of the company concerned.

But I do not believe that, given the wide industrial diversity of this constituency, a single answer as to the best method of employee participation is possible or desirable; and I endorse the measure of flexibility advocated by the pamphlet you referred to as an essential approach in this area.

PHILIP GOLDENBERG, Eton & Slough Liberal Association, 101 Upton Road, Slough.

### Name of the game: W H Smith?

From Mr Nigel Kingsley

Sir, With reference to the Business Diary in Europe yesterday, I must draw your attention to the fact that on the day W H Smith, in Kingsway, changed their name, I did in fact make enquiries to the store's manager about the change. I was informed, with a

smile, that it was part of an experiment.

As my prize do I receive a gift voucher from Smiths or Sims? Yours faithfully, NIGEL KINGSLEY, 53 Flanders Mansions, Chiswick Road, Chiswick, W4.

### Motor policies and liability

From Mr D. E. Rae

Sir, If I could briefly comment, please, on Mr Burrows' "complaint" (October 14) about motor insurers, as a person actively involved in handling claims for one of the larger insurance companies.

It strikes me that the problem is not one of policy conditions asking that no admission of liability be made (not an unreasonable request), but:

(1) Today's high cost of motor vehicle repair.  
(2) Some motorists who decide to change their story after the event.  
(3) An overworked police force who are normally only required to be notified in event of personal injury.

If, as I suspect, Mr Burrows has recently been involved in a minor collision with the resultant loss of his no-claims bonus, please him not blame his insurers but find the true cause, presumably the other motorist, who originally gave erroneous information or subsequently changed his story; always assuming that is, Mr Burrows was the innocent motorist. D. E. RAE, ACII, 21 Meadow Grove, Oldham, Solihull, West Midlands.

## Retail group's leader urges spur for profits

By David Young

Lord Redmayne, chairman of the Retail Consortium, yesterday called on the Government to give back to industry and commerce a larger share of the profits it makes. They could help pay the Government, he said, to "give us back the tools and we will finish the job," he argued.

Lord Redmayne, speaking at the first official lunch of the Oxford Street Association, said that by tools he meant the profits that provide the wages, the rates and the cash that keeps the economy alive.

He hoped the Prime Minister would realize that neither half of a mixed economy could develop without available cash. "In the nationalised sector

that cash should come, at least in part, from genuine profit.

Any deficit incurred for good social reason must admittedly come from the taxpayer. In the private sector the cash that pays the taxes and keeps the wheels of industry turning can only come from profit responsibly made and sensibly disposed."

Lord Redmayne said that if industry and commerce could get that argument accepted then the country could look to the future with less foreboding and regard the social contract with greater confidence.

The Retail Consortium, along with the Confederation of British Industry, has been pressing the Government to relax price controls and corporation tax.

### Co-op will back pharmacists who give stamps

A ruling by the British Pharmaceutical Association that it would be unethical for dividend stamps to be given in the 700 Co-op pharmacies may be challenged in court. The Co-op believes the ruling is unenforceable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956.

Co-op member societies have been advised that it will provide legal backing to any pharmacist employees brought before the association for being in breach of its code of professional conduct by giving dividend stamps.

Dividend stamps would be given for all sales in pharmacies, except prescribed medicines, but including proprietary medicines such as cough mixtures, indigestion tablets and aspirin.

In 1971 the Co-op advised not to issue dividend stamps, but since then legal advice has been taken and it is now felt that the association has no power to discipline pharmacists for giving stamps.

The association, however, has said in its journal that pharmacists would be guilty of professional misconduct and should therefore "be prepared to face the consequences."

Next month the association will discuss the matter at its council meeting.

### Tokyo to make more use of foreign tankers

By Peter Hill

Japan is expected to make increasing use of foreign government oil tankers—including possibly some very large crude carriers which have yet to be built—to cover her oil import requirements in the second half of this decade.

According to a report on Japan's energy and shipping needs, the high level of cost inflation may lead to a general move by Japanese owners to order ships abroad, following the pattern recently established by the Sanko Line, which has placed orders for three 96,000 tons deadweight ships with a Singapore yard.

The report suggests that "tie-in" deals and direct oil transactions with host governments are likely to become even more important in the case of Japan. It is estimated that by 1977-78, Japanese shipowners will have at least 30 million deadweight of tanker tonnage under their control for foreign flag operation, either through "tie-in" charter-back or conventional bareboat charters.

\* Japan: Trends in crude, products and tanker supply. Published by DTI (Shipping Consultants), 52, per single copy or £60 for series of 10 consecutive reports.

## Japan's car makers see sales rally

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, Oct. 21. Japan's motor industry, which suffered a severe setback in the oil crisis but the economy last year, indicated today that sales had rallied in September and when an export drive set production soaring to the highest level recorded in the current financial year.

A spokesman said tonight that the statistics and other signs showed that producers were now steadily recovering from a serious recession which forced manufacturers to cut back production when record stockpiles piled up earlier this year.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced that 587,005 four-wheeled vehicles had rolled off production lines in September, and although this figure was 3.6 per cent less than the same month last year, it was the same monthly high for this fiscal year.

The slight monthly decline in September is significant when it is compared to the sharp average drop in production of 15 per cent registered during the first six months of the year against the same period of last year.

Releasing production statistics for last month, a spokesman said that although there were indications that domestic demand was improving, exports accounted for almost 70 per cent of production during September.

A strong overseas demand for Japanese cars, particularly for the 1,600 cc model, helped to lift overall production up to the level of 587,005 four-wheeled vehicles, a spokesman said, production shot up last month after manufacturers managed to reduce their stocks. During the month the production lines turned out 358,541 passenger cars (down 7.1 per cent), 223,793 light trucks (up 20.4 per cent), and 4,411 commercial vehicles (down 2.1 per cent).

Forecasts show that Japanese sales in Japan for the second half will be approximately 2.0 million units, against 1.7 million for the first half of 1974. This will be an estimate of 3.8 million units for the year.

An upward trend is also expected in exports, estimated at 1.3 million units during the second half of this year, against 1.2 million during the first six months.

### France expects £2,067m deficit

Paris, Oct. 21.—France is expected to have a deficit on its foreign trade and services account of £2,067m (£2,067m) in the year against a surplus of £800m in 1973.

But 1975 should produce improvement of about 10 per cent, giving a deficit of £13,000m. The gross domestic product should rise 4.7 per cent in volume this year.

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## PO unveil communication network plans

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Correspondent

A six-stage plan by the Post Office to move towards a comprehensive digital data-communication network was outlined in London yesterday by Mr J. P. Thomas, director of network planning, Post Office Telecommunications.

First, the existing Datal service would be improved, in

parallel with new services. Secondly, an experimental "packet-switched" data service would be opened in 1975.

Thirdly, new international Telex system would be introduced at the end of 1975. Fourthly, a private-circuit digital data service would be introduced following field trials starting in 1976.

Fifthly, a "circuit-switched" data service would be introduced from 1979-80.

Finally, subject to further study, these various developments would be incorporated into an integrated digital network which would carry a Telex service.

Mr Thomas was presenting a Post Office review of data transmission at a seminar organized by the National Economic Development Office. Britain had more data connections than any other country in western Europe, he said.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Firth Brown and the Jessel connexion

It finally became clear that Firth Brown's shares are not too far from the situation they were in yesterday. The shares, which were down 2p to 31p on the figures that defy analysis but are none the less, are now at 31p.

## Jardine Matheson

### Commodity earnings

Jardine Matheson's shares fell 10p to 202p yesterday in line with a disquieting report from the company that its profits in the first three months of 1974 were down 44 per cent on the year.

Jardine's commitment to natural resources has stood it in good stead, with the group benefiting from the upward swing in prices of sugar, palm oil and rubber. Sugar is being given most of the credit for keeping earnings moving in the right way in a period that has been depressing for other areas of the group's business, particularly the Hong Kong-based industrial interests.

Jardine's acquisition of The H. Davies late last year, which took it into sugar plantations and processing, has been well-timed. Since then the sugar price has risen, and although some of the Philippines crop is sold on the local market, at around a third of the world market price, Davies' maiden contribution to post-tax profits is reckoned to be running at around HK\$50m or more in the current twelve months, as against a modest HK\$16.7m last year.

On forecast earnings of around HK\$1.47 the p/e ratio is 10.6 with the Hong Kong price at \$156, not perhaps an obvious bargain by London standards, but a rating that is now well out of the stratosphere. The chief handicap is the yield, only 3.8 per cent on the forecast 20 per cent increase in the pay out this year.

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## Furness Withy

### Straws in the wind

Furness Withy is effectively forecasting profits of around £2.3m for 1974, against £2.8m last year, and that puts the shares at 125p on a prospective p/e ratio of little more than 23.

On this sort of rating the shares are well below the shipping sector average, even if the implied yield of around 7.1 per cent is also below average. The question is, then, why the market is not more enthusiastic about FW's prospects, and the answer would appear to be that it does not believe that liner trade rates, on which Furness is heavily dependent, can be expected to rise in 1975. They are, after all, geared to world trade and expansion is bound to be

affected by the general fall-off in ship growth. The fact that the United Kingdom is at one end of Furness's liner routes, and that economic growth will probably slow quickly in this country, hardly helps.

Those vessels Furness does have outside the liner trades may have a better outlook, depending upon the timing of the charter. However, those tied up in the Seabridge Consortium are unlikely to make any money in 1974 or 1975. OCL continues to do well, probably having shipped in about £1.8m of Furness's £2.3m associate earnings in the first half, but the Far East Shipping Conference, which operates in is likely to have a fight in getting the 26 per cent increase in rates it has asked for to cover rising costs.

What Furness lacks is the bulk shipping of P & O, for instance, which can produce a good buffer against any downturn in world trade if charters are negotiated at a suitable point in the freight cycle. That said, however, there are straws in the wind such as the return of some small vessels to oil cargo trades which may help cushion the fall in liner rates. The least that can be said for Furness is that the share price should be fully discounted for an uncertain future and remains well below its asset value which should improve from the acquisition of the Houlder and Alexander minorities and from further ship sales at over book value.

The company is in a strong financial position, with a net asset value which should improve from the acquisition of the Houlder and Alexander minorities and from further ship sales at over book value. The company is in a strong financial position, with a net asset value which should improve from the acquisition of the Houlder and Alexander minorities and from further ship sales at over book value.

Interim 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £34.3m  
Sales £67.9m (£53.7m)  
Pre-tax profits £11.44m (£5.55m)  
Dividend gross 3.73p (2.89p)

## Bryant Holdings

### Land bank sums

Bryant Holdings' 1973-74 experience offers a classic example of the rewards now being reaped from a heavy commitment to new property ventures over-exposed on the commodity side. Last year's accounts showed land and property for development in the books at £16.9m against £7.2m the previous year. This year, despite sales of £3.5m (at a profit of £100,000) and write-offs of £2m, the value of the land bank has climbed to some £20.5m, reflecting contracts entered into more than 18 months ago. It leaves the group with enough building land for 7 or 8 years at the current rate of output of 1,400 houses a year, and financial backing for another 10 years.

These were apart, Bryant has had to contend with the familiar problem for housebuilding sales, and although volume is now picking up, margins remain in a vicious squeeze. Neither general building nor civil engineering have found the going easy and the winding up of local authority housing contracts—a market Bryant is now re-entering—has been virtually profitless.

So there is still no sign that the corner has been turned. The present year will inevitably depend on how successfully Bryant can cut its losses in the building and reduce its financing charges, but a p/e ratio of 31 at 19p, with a yield of 13.1 per cent, is not gambling on much recovery.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)  
Capitalization £3.8m  
Sales £4.0m (£3.8m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.30m (£4.06m)  
Earnings per share 5.4p (11.7p)  
Dividend gross 2.57p (2.44p)

On the whole, one gets the impression that most union leaders are doing their best. The overwhelming vote for the policy of restraint at the

What is likely to prove the final act of the Great Coal Productivity Drama gets underway tomorrow. Good Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman of the National Coal Board (or, more likely his trusty lieutenant, the redoubtable Mr Norman Siddall) has related towards the rebellious miners, and will offer an honourable compromise in the argument about extra pay for more coal.

But the miners leaders, who it will be recalled began the story as joint heroes, have at the best of times a wickedly guarded step of drawing up their own productivity scheme, which sets at naught the warnings of Good Sir Derek that national incentives will not work.

It would be laborious, but not profitless, to continue the theatrical analogy. Four months after they began in surroundings of optimism, the joint productivity talks have turned into something of a melodrama, with interludes of farce and tragedy.

Ten days before 255,000 men were due to begin operating a revolutionary programme of payment by result, the Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers are still locked in dispute over principles, and the NUM leadership is split by political issues.

At tomorrow's talks, the Board is expected to shift from its earlier draft agreement with the union, which called for productivity bonuses tied to output measured at each of the industry's 500 collieries.

The emphasis will be on payment by result, a new scheme giving 50,000 face and underground workers twice the bonus of other underground workers and men on the surface. It is likely to be the Coal Board's last word.

This represents a substantial movement in the Board's thinking, which insists that the

closer to the point of production an incentive is tied, the greater the incentive to higher output it generates. And which coal production running six or seven million tons below the target of 120 million tons set for 1973-74, this is clearly a crucial consideration.

As the accompanying table shows, although output per man-shift is up slightly in the last week measured, compared with the same week of 1973, cumulative performance is still lagging behind last year's, six months after the biggest wage settlement in the industry's history.

Even the NUM admits, in a confidential report to its eight-man working party given the task of drawing up a national productivity scheme, that a target of 120 million tons of coal is not a final objective. Coal produced in excess of that amount will find a ready market. If the NUM's scheme is adopted, there will be serious economic and political repercussions.

In response to this situation, the NUM working party will tomorrow counter-propose a productivity scheme which utilizes the NCB's idea of establishing a national pool of all productivity money to be shared out equally every week among all the union's 262,000 members.

On the union's calculations, if every man's weekly pay reached 100 per cent of his "norm", then every NUM member from office typists to development workers, who drive new seams would pick up £2.50 a week.

However, under the Coal Board's scheme, face workers who would actually have to win the extra coal would receive £12.50 a week for hitting 100 per cent of their "norm", and support teams elsewhere underground would receive half that.

At the outset of the joint talks in July, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire

COALFIELD PRODUCTIVITY  
(Measured in overall cwt/s a man-shift)

	Week ended 5/10/74	Difference on 6/10/74	27 weeks ended 5/10/74	Difference on 6/10/74
NCB Area	42.7	+3.8	38.9	-2.9
Scotland	37.1	+0.4	36.0	-2.5
North-East	51.4	+4.9	47.9	-8.7
North Yorks	51.2	-1.1	50.4	-0.4
Doncaster	47.0	+5.3	45.5	+0.1
Barnsley	44.8	+6.7	43.6	-1.3
N. Derbyshire	60.5	+7.2	55.3	-5.0
N. Notts	62.0	+5.7	57.4	+0.5
S. Notts	62.6	+3.9	55.4	-2.8
S. Mids (Leics, S. Derbys & Warwicks)	52.9	-3.1	56.9	+4.7
Western (Staffs, Lancs, N. Wales, Cumbria)	46.8	+6.2	46.1	-3.3
S. Wales	27.3	+0.6	25.3	-1.1
Kent	27.3	-5.0	25.3	-3.4
Gt Britain	46.4	+1.8	43.6	-1.6

miners and the most implacable opponent of local incentives, had only a handful of votes with him when he asked the executive to negotiate either a national scheme or nothing.

As the short wet summer went by, area councils of the coalfields (Scotland, South Wales, Kent) rejected the draft agreement, and they were joined by most of the other big coalfields: the North-West, Durham and the Midlands. Nottinghamshire was divided, and the resultants split executive gradually slid into the militancy hands.

The moderate coalfields were partly opposed to the scheme on trade union, rather than political, grounds, in that they did not want to run counter to the NUM's long and successful fight to rid the industry of piecework. Also, many did not understand the scheme, and the Left capitalised on this confusion.

Now that details of the Board's original scheme have been widely disseminated in the coalfields its amended

scheme may be more adequately understood, and the Left will have a more difficult time persuading the men that it is a pernicious attempt to destroy their unity.

But if the Coal Board's gamble fails, then the way is open for the Left to switch tactics and call for early talks on the conference—decided claim for "substantial" increases in basic rates from March.

Either way, not much credit accrues to the moderates on the NUM executive. They have once again lost the initiative after appearing so firmly in the saddle after the union's conference in July. Once more, the Left are winning votes and arguments, with the moderates chief strategist, the Nottinghamshire president, Mr Len Clarke, refusing to join the union's working party on productivity.

With the moderates divided and unsure, the political outlook is finely-balanced. Only a ballot will show the miners' true feelings, and there can rarely have been a more confused run up to such a vote in the pits.

# Problems over pay restraint

Trades Union Congress was politically motivated, but the economic arguments for it are broadly accepted.

For many of the unions it is not easy, however, to accept every industry there is a militant opposition—waiting to accuse the leadership of "selling the members down the river". In every industry leaders want to show that they have done a bit better for their members than unions have done in other industries.

The problem is to give effect to the spirit of the guidelines rather than the letter. They are very flexible and most union leaders will want to bend them a bit, if the employers will let them, but not too much if they can avoid it.

On the other hand, there is much evidence that the active rate and file are convinced of the necessity to hold back. The new appeal for wage restraint is one in a long series, and warnings of a national crisis are taken with a pinch of salt. They have been heard many times before.

For a policy of wage restraint to succeed, it is necessary to carry out a policy of restraint, the membership have tended to take matters into their own hands. Unofficial strikes have increased in number and there has been a growing split between the leaders and the membership. It happened in the First World War and it has happened since.

Mr Jones seems to hope it

will be different this time. But there is not the same feeling that any section which gets more than its share in wages is letting the movement down as there was that any union which registered under the Industrial Relations Act was letting the movement down.

There has to be a change of attitude among the rank and file if the policy is to succeed, but the TUC exercises its influence on union executives, often effectively, through quiet talks behind the scenes of which the men in the work-shops know nothing.

Public criticism of those who fail to carry out congress policy is rare. If union members are to get the message, it has to be an open message which they can hear.

The TUC as at present constituted is not well equipped to stimulate the change of attitude which is needed. It has about it still too much of the parliamentary committee from which it is descended. It operates too much behind closed doors to carry out its functions effectively.

Mr Len Murray has done a fine job, but too much depends on one man. Once a major decision has been taken by the Trades Union Congress, it should be the responsibility of the TUC organization to make sure that it is fully understood not only throughout the movement but throughout the country.

It would help if there were other full-time members of the General Council, in addition to the general secretary, who could explain the policy at open meetings in the main industrial centres without the inhibitions felt by many union leaders.

A conference of executives could be called to discuss how best to make the policy work. Attitude surveys might well be conducted as a basis for further action.

Eric Wigham

# Academics need not apply here

President Ford and top administration officials spent a great deal of time in recent weeks soliciting advice from the nation's distinguished economists. When the President came to deciding on his economic programme, however, he almost totally disregarded their advice.

The meetings the economists held with President Ford and with Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, were highly publicized and some were televised live. The fact that the experts' advice was not taken was almost totally ignored.

Such a view can only be reinforced by the contrast, so visible here, between the President's comments on the economy and those of such popular television stars as Professors Milton Friedman, Walter Heller, John Kenneth Galbraith, Paul Samuelson and Arthur Okun.

Surprisingly, too, academics seem in fairly broad agreement that, as Professor Samuelson recently noted, "There will have to be a long term siege (by government and the Federal Reserve) that pays equal attention to the recessionary aspects and inflationary aspects".

Some of the experts share Professor Galbraith's fear of a serious recession and see no alternative to the speedy introduction of mandatory controls on prices and wages. Others, like Professor Friedman, stress the need for greater use of indexing and for significant fiscal and monetary restraint.

What almost all the academics are saying right now is that there is a desperate need for the Administration to use to the full the powers it has and the existing framework of government agencies and departments to force changes in society, that will resolve the present difficulties.

There is every prospect that the advice of economists will continue to be completely ignored by the Administration so long as the present team of

Frank Vogl

# Business Diary: Stock Exchange gets its man • Energising on energy

There were looking for a man who was an exceptionally wide area of experience. Someone who was tactful, diplomatic, an administrator, someone who was the City and had experience of dealing with overseas organizations. Thus, Kit Power, now consultant at Spencer Stuart & Associates, the management consultants, pulled out of the City and went to help the Stock Exchange.

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organizational achievements. Kit will go down as the harbinger of a new bull market.

More hot equity market news. The Kuwait Cabinet yesterday decided to go ahead with plans for a national stock exchange, to start operations early in the New Year. The final nature of the exchange is still under discussion.

Save, save. After a long gestation, the Department of Energy has finally named the 19 people who will make up the Advisory Council on Energy Conservation, under the chairmanship of Sir William Hawtorn.

All 20 members of the council get together for the first time tomorrow and hopefully it will not be long before they start making their voices heard at the department. For during a summer of political uncertainties and delays caused by the general election, Britain has fallen behind in the vital field of energy conservation.

The French have already made proposals for cutting back on oil and other forms of energy and President Ford will be getting recommendations from the Federal Energy Administration on conservation early next month.

Rothschild's Central Policy Review Staff study on energy conservation gives the

Council a thorough background brief from which to begin their work. While the council will be looking at fields where more efficient use can be made of energy and on ways in which improvements can be achieved, perhaps the most vital role will be to stimulate a way on maintaining widespread interest in energy conservation.

Regular increases in the price of coal, electricity, gas and oil products should give everybody a constant reminder that because fuel is no longer in short supply that the crisis is not over. But there are signs that the lessons learnt during last winter are gradually being forgotten. Lights are left burning overnight; car-pooling is dwindling; car owners do not think twice before using their vehicle.

Industry, with its cohorts of accountants screaming for economy, every time a fuel bill arrives, has not relaxed its effort. The council must find some way of reminding the general public that they cannot afford to slip back to their wasteful old ways.

Globe trot. Howard Barrett, the globe-trotting chief of the Machine Tool Trades Association and the spokesman for a vital sector of British industry, has abandoned his post as general manager to become the association's first ever director-general.

While the image conscious

# INTERIM STATEMENT

## IRELAND Confident of future

### Results for half-year

**DIVIDEND** The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3% net (2.8% 1973) for payment on 22nd November 1974. The dividend for the year will be the maximum allowable.

**GENERAL** Construction contract results are in line with our forecast, but property development, most of which is commercial or industrial, has been affected by the investment market. The profits for 1974 from property will represent a minimum sale of developments contributing to a total forecast in the order of £1,500,000 group profit for the year. Both development work and contracts, here and in Europe, have been proceeding well. The Board is encouraged by the likely results of the European projects and the profitability of construction contracts.

**NEW ACQUISITION** An executive team is involved in depth with the new acquisition, Weir Construction Limited, and is encouraged that the opportunities, particularly in the

North East of Scotland with the stimulus of growth arising from north sea oil, will prove profitable to the Group. Weir Construction at present undertakes general building construction and factory manufacture of timber frame houses.

**THE FUTURE** The work load in construction for 1975 is already fifty per cent of normal turnover without Weir Construction and a number of development projects to be undertaken will contribute to Group profits. The advent of the New Year will see the Group involved in its traditional role of construction and therefore the Board is confident that 1975 will prove a successful year for the Group.

**ERNEST IRELAND**  
Civil Engineering & Building Contractors • Property Developers

	6 months to 30 June 1974	6 months to 30 June 1973	Year to 31 Dec 1973
Net profit before taxation	£747,000	£809,000	£1,885,686
Taxation	390,000	404,000	993,995
	357,000	405,000	891,691

\*Results for the six month periods are unaudited.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Shrinking building trade demand lops growth at Sabah Timber

By David Mott  
Last year was one of the best ever for the United Kingdom timber trade and in the case of Sabah Timber profits were more than doubled at a record £9.6m. But the group has run into difficulties this year with a decline of almost 17 per cent in profits over the first six months and prospects look less than bright for the rest of the period.

## Leap forward at Contractors' Services Group

Thinks looked bright at Contractors' Services Group at the half way stage, and while growth slowed in the second leg, the group ended 1973-74 with a taxable profit of £610,000, against £483,000 for 1972-73—the first year as a public company. This has been achieved on turnover up from £1.75m to £3.38m.

After adding an extraordinary item of £21,000 (a profit from the sale of quoted investments), net profits show a rise from £263,000 to £359,000, and the dividend jumps from 3.5p to 7.5p gross. Earnings a share are up from 8.78p to 11.27p.

The board comments that the group is seeing the benefit of policies aimed at broadening the base of the plant hire activities, and is now conducting the significant proportion of its business through industries outside the construction field. With all acquisitions now making a full contribution to the group, the current year has started well, and management results are ahead of the past year.

At half time, profits bounded by 41 per cent to £310,000 on turnover of £1.54m, against £260,000, and the board indicated that the year was going along in line with its expectations. The second half saw profits rise from £263,000 to £300,000.

to £4.2m. The company says that interest rates continue to be high and the shrinkage in the construction field is having its effect in the current six months. Looking to the East, log production has temporarily over-run demand and this has resulted in some sharp price reductions and cut-backs in felling. On the market the shares were unchanged and closed at 23p, while the dividend of 0.52 (0.5p) gives a similar net payment of 0.35p. These more difficult conditions for the timber trade were not unexpected. In his last review in July Mr H. Townsend, chairman, said that although turnover had been raised by acquisitions, demand was falling, mainly because of the reduction in building activity. Shippers' prices had levelled off and the future was seen as "unpredictable".

## Property sales by Argyle since year-end total £6m

Argyle Securities, the property development group in which Mr Jimmy Goldsmith's Anglo-Continental Investment & Finance has a 44.6 per cent stake, has made disposals worth £6m since its year-end on March 31. Some £5.5m cash has already been received and short-term borrowings of £6.5m have been repaid.

Properties with a book value in the March balance sheet of £5.25m were sold or contracted for sale for £5.45m. The group

## Second-half deterioration puts Sirdar 28pc lower

Although smitten by the effects of the three-day week in the first half, Sirdar the Wakefield-based knitting and rug wool manufacturers, managed to hold half-time profits at around £300,000. But the second half saw a 30 per cent downturn, from £592,000 to £309,000, which pulled the full year's out-turn to June 30 down from last year's record level of £842,000 to £610,000—a drop of nearly 28 per cent. Nonetheless the board is stepping up the total dividend from 3.06p to 3.19p, with a final payment of 1.85p which shareholders can opt to receive in scrip or cash.

## Hunting say Seabridge may hit 1974 profits

By Fred Wilson

Group turnover and profits of Hunting Gibson, shipowners, ship, oil and airbrokers, etc, in the first half to June 30 were going great guns, but the board gives a warning of the expected poor results of Seabridge, in which the group is part of a consortium. Seabridge is having its effect on group profitability and full-year results will be somewhat less than the record 1973 outcome.

Group taxable profit in the half-year jumped almost £1m from £1.3m to £2.1m while turnover more than doubled from £2.8m to £5.4m. Tax takes £1.07m against £514,000 and the attributable balance emerged at £846,000 against £584,000. Earnings per share were 48p against 37.9p and the interim dividend is being stepped up from 5.25p to 7.45p. Last year's total was 12.12p.

The board says the increased half-time profit is the result of unusually uneven incidence of profit, and in particular to rises in inventory value of crude oil which produced a substantial surplus in the Canadian companies.

## Newman-Tonks draws ahead to almost £2m

Birmingham-based makers of architectural and builders' hardware, Newman-Tonks, achieved fresh records in profits and sales in the year to July 31. The package of growth included a jump of 27 per cent from £1.5m to £1.9m in taxable profits—the expected half surge—reducing a 21 per cent surge from £1.1m to £1.3m following the first half gain to £620,000. Turnover jumped from £1.1m to £1.5m, aided by a second rise of 44 per cent from £6.2m to £8.9m. The total dividend is being raised from 3.93p to 4.08p with a final payment of 3.08p against 2.95p.

Taxation takes over £1m this time against £826,000, leaving the attributable profit lower at £711,000 against £826,000. Of the available balance £140,000 is set aside as a provision for the reduction in value of investments, and earnings a share excluding this extraordinary item emerge at 8.65p against 8.4p.

This year's interim turnover has risen from £12.4m to £16.9m, while pre-tax losses are down from £481,000 to £392,000. After adding investment income of £83,000 (against £47,000), and £10,000 from associated companies (£3,000), the loss is £189,000 (£254,000).

The board says that the group will finish the year in a "satisfactory" position, and is meanwhile raising the interim from 2.62p to 3.01p.

## Unicorn expands with US deal

As part of its plans to expand in overseas markets, Unicorn Industries has agreed in principle to buy Precision Grinding Wheel from Electronic Assistance Corp of Paramus, New Jersey, for about \$2m (£860,000). The net assets being acquired are valued at \$1.5m (£600,000), and the deal is at least equal to the consideration.

Precision, which is based in Philadelphia, makes and sells precision industrial grinding wheels, and has an annual turnover of about \$5m a year.

George Mallinson & Sons, the Huddersfield-based woollen and worsted cloth makers, have made a poor start to the current year, with opening pre-tax profits to August 17 trailing from £131,000 to £38,000, and there is to be no interim dividend against 0.75p last year. Reflecting the sharp profit fall

the share price yesterday was cut from 17p to 13p. In June the chairman reported that the group had a good order book, although there were reservations about the immediate outlook for new orders. The board then said they were striving to extend last year's improvement from £118,000 to £209,000 in profits which was the best level since 1969-70.

## Davies &amp; Newman reduce losses

Over the past few years the Davies & Newman Holdings group of shipbrokers, shipping agents and airline operators has made a loss at half-time and then gone on to produce profits for the full year, culminating in last year's record of £1.02m before tax.

This year's interim turnover has risen from £12.4m to £16.9m, while pre-tax losses are down from £481,000 to £392,000. After adding investment income of £83,000 (against £47,000), and £10,000 from associated companies (£3,000), the loss is £189,000 (£254,000).

The board states that current trading is still difficult, but the group is equipped to take advantage of any improvement.

## Myddleton Hotels

After interest charges which jumped from £113,000 to £195,000 profits of Myddleton Hotels slumped from £180,000 to £68,000 last year. The dividend is cut from 7.25p to 5p.

Earnings stood at 4.14p a share, against 11.04p.

## Ariel Industries

After six months' trading, taxable profits of Ariel Industries have risen from £173,000 to £284,000 and the board says that the full year should show a useful increase in profits. The interim dividend goes ahead from 0.64p to 0.21p.

The board says that the interim profits are not strictly

comparable with last year's because the level of earnings is becoming more evenly spread throughout the trading year.

## Commercial Union

Yesterday's extraordinary general meeting of Commercial Union Assurance approved an increase in the authorized share capital. This will be raised from £4.25m to £9m by the creation of an additional 103 million shares of 25p each.

## Lowland Drapery

Lowland Drapery Holdings say forward orders for the autumn have been satisfactory and continued progress is expected for the rest of this year.

In the first six months to June 30 turnover grew by 17 per cent to £1.83m, and profits by £11,000 to £152,000. The dividend is up from 1.05p to 1.2p.

## Oxley Printing down

With operations "severely affected" by the three-day week the pre-tax profit of Oxley Printing slumped by 44 per cent to £137,000 in the half to June 30. Turnover rose from £4.88m to £6.19m.

The board states that current trading is still difficult, but the group is equipped to take advantage of any improvement.

## SWS loan stock

Since its previous announcement on July 16 Slater Walker Securities has purchased for cancellation £35,000 9 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1991-96, £10,000 9 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1997-2002, £10,000 9 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1988-93, £30,000 9 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 1991-96, and £53,500 9 1/2 per cent Partly Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1984.

## Michalinos Inv

Having paid a first liquidation distribution of 16p on each "A" and "B" share on Saturday, Michalinos & Gen-

eral Investment group is closing its transfer books permanently on October 24. The first distribution represents nearly 85 per cent of the expected total distribution to shareholders in the liquidation.

## Haggas turning stock to cash

Regardless of any change in Government policy, Haggas, the Yorkshire worsted spinners, expects trading conditions to deteriorate and are turning every item of slow-moving stock into cash. This is being invested as the group believes a yield of "16 per cent with no work" is an opportunity too good to be missed.

In spite of short-time working in the industry all the Haggas factories are working at full capacity and in the first quarter to September 30 pre-tax profits rose by £5,000 to £374,000 out of sales of £3.2m (£2.8m). The board repeats its earlier forecast that overall profits will match the record £1.67m earned last year. Though wages and expenses continue to rise the group has been able to reduce many prices due to vigorous cost cutting.

## Automobiles Citroen in opening slump

Disclosure of a hefty first-half by Automobiles Citroen, wholly-owned car manufacturing subsidiary of Citroën SA, is likely to give added weight to recent expectations that Citroën may record operating losses of as much as 800m francs this year. The opening loss for 1974 amounts to some 395m francs. For the whole of 1973 net profit was 231.5m francs and after four months of this time round, produced a loss of 228m francs (against a profit of 118m francs). First-half pre-tax earnings of the parent were recently reported as 1.9m against 9.3m francs.—AP-DJ.

## INTERIM STATEMENT

## SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

## Above average performance in the first half of 1974

Consolidated statement of income (in millions of francs)	1st six months 1974	1st six months 1973	Year 1973
Net sales	10,366	7,475	15,741
Cost of sales, overhead expenses	(8,860)	(6,401)	(13,603)
Gross Margin before depreciation	1,506	1,074	2,138
Depreciation and amortisation	(436)	(326)	(745)
Other provisions	(56)	(11)	(85)
Interest and other financial charges (net)	(314)	(194)	(453)
Net gain (loss) on exchange and translation of foreign company accounts into French francs	9	(33)	(32)
Operating income	709	510	887
Share in net income of equitized companies	60	43	108
Dividend income	13	34	80
Profit on sale of non-current assets	95	27	76
Provision for income taxes	(302)	(243)	(381)
Income before minority interests	675	371	741
Earnings of consolidated subsidiaries applicable to minority interests	(103)	(83)	(128)
Net income	472	308	613
Earnings per share	16.82	11.99	23.63

The Group's consolidated sales amounted to FF10,366 million as against FF7,475 for the first six months of 1973, corresponding to an increase of 39% or 30% on the basis of equivalent structures. Operating income amounted to FF709 million, an increase of 39% in spite of a sharp increase in financial charges.

Net income of FF472 million has increased by 53%, but this includes a substantial capital gain (FF34 million) arising through the disposal of the Group's shareholding in the Lyonnais des Eaux company. After deduction of this gain, the increase in net income amounts to 32%.

On the other hand, as a result of the recommendation made by the French Minister of Finance requesting that the payment of dividends be postponed thirty days, net income for the first half year does not include most of the dividends due from French companies in which the Group has non-consolidated trade investments.

The number of shares entering into determination of earnings per share as of 30th June, 1974 of 28,061,661 (25,833,180 on 31st December, 1973). Net income per share thus amounts to FF16.82 at, after allowing for the capital gain referred to above, FF14.55 (net income per share for the first six months of 1973 amounted to FF11.99 and, for the whole of the 1973 fiscal year, to FF23.63).

The income statement reflects the changes voted by the General Meeting of 27th June, 1974. These transactions have resulted in an additional profit of approximately FF10 million in the consolidated income statement for the first six months. The incidence on the Group consolidated financial statements (which amounts to FF22 million) of the provisions set up by Certain-Prod Products Corporation (U.S.A.) as the result of the difficulties of one of its subsidiaries has been carried entirely in the accounts for the first half year.

The principal changes which have occurred in the consolidation plan since December 31st, 1973 concern the consolidation of the Air Industrie Company and its main subsidiaries (engineering and air treatment activities) in which the Group's interest has recently been increased, through a public offering, from 34% to 82%. On the other hand, the Saint-Gobain Carmaux Interplastic Company (Plastic Packaging), which was recently disposed of to another Group, has been taken out of consolidation.

Since the end of the first six months, the Group has felt the repercussions of the economic slowdown. While it is reasonable to expect that sales during the second half of the year will continue at a level similar to that of the first six months and will thus amount to approximately FF20,000 million for the year the same will not be true for profit.

Industrial operations continued at a high level during the first six months with two exceptions. The first of these concerns the market of products associated with the automobile industry, especially glazing, sales of

which have declined on an average of 20%. The second exception is geographic and concerns Germany, where sales (in Deutsche Mark) have increased by only 3% while consolidated income has fallen by 35%.

The construction materials division (34% of Group sales) has benefited from the boom in insulation and has been able to cope with the rapid increase in demand principally in France, thanks to the considerable investments which have been made in new plants in recent years, particularly in France and Germany. Sales of insulating materials in Europe should increase in volume by approximately 20% this year. On the other hand, the sales of glazing have slowed down sharply in the course of the year, because of the conditions prevailing in the automobile and building industries, and the output of some plants has had to be reduced as a consequence. In contrast, the sales of asbestos-cement products have continued to be satisfactory.

In the pipework and engineering division (17% of sales), the demand for cast iron pipe remains high both in France and on the export markets, the latter of which account for 45% of sales. A deterioration of the situation in the areas associated with the building trades is already noticeable, however. The packaging division (21% of sales) enjoyed a satisfactory half year, both in its glass and in its paper and cardboard operations. This has made it possible to improve profit margins, which had been inadequate over recent years, but signs of a slowdown are already appearing.

The results of the companies in the Group's contracting and services division (14% of sales) vary depending on their specialities, but overall they will make only a insignificant contribution to the Group's income in 1974.

The operations of the distribution division (12% of sales) were at a high level during the first six months and should remain so.

The Group has decided to slow down its investment programme, but the measures decided upon by management will not be felt for the most part until 1975. Nevertheless as of 1974, total consolidated investments will be approximately 10% less than in 1973, although it is true that investment outlay in 1973 was exceptionally high due to the acquisition of new shareholdings.

The Group's cash flow increased from FF686 million to FF988 million for the first six months and although this figure will not be doubled for the whole of the fiscal year, it should be possible to finance a larger share of investments from cash flow. At the same time, the increase in the Group's long term debt in 1974 should be sharply less than that observed in 1973.

In general, it is important to take into consideration that a part of the increase in the Group's sales and income derives from the effects of world inflation which it is impossible to eliminate on the basis of the accounting principles used at the present time in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

## Business appointments

## Top changes at Imperial Continental Gas

Mr E. F. Dadson, who has retired as chairman and left the board of Imperial Continental Gas Association, is succeeded as chairman by Mr F. E. Zollinger, formerly a deputy chairman. Mr D. H. de Trafford continues as deputy chairman. Mr Peter Playdell-Bourville has retired as chairman of Calor Gas Holdings, a subsidiary of the association, and becomes president. He is succeeded as chairman by Mr de Trafford.

Mr C. J. M. Downes has been appointed a director of Courage. Following the merger of Croftfields and Caldrop into Dalgely, Mr Roy Taylor, Croftfields' managing director, will be leaving the group on December 31. He will continue his association with the group as a senior consultant to Dalgely (UK).

Mr Brian Graves has been made a director of Bogg Robinson & Gardner Mountain (Insurance). Dr Ivor Jenkins, research director of Delta Metal, has been made

a fellow of the American Society for Metals. Mr John Leach has joined the board of David Sheppard and Partners.

Mr B. Richardson has been appointed general manager of Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association. Mr C. G. Sturges has become managing director of Provident Mutual Managed Pension Funds. Mr C. E. Hughes becomes investment manager of Provident Mutual Life Assurance. Mr J. M. Fraser has been appointed managing director of

Crane, and chairman and managing director of Glenfield & Kennedy, a Crane subsidiary. Mr D. A. Jenkins, Mr C. Jenkins, and Mr R. J. Jenkins have joined the board of R. Paterson & Sons; Mr D. A. Jenkins becomes joint managing director with Mr W. Armstrong. Mr Armstrong has also been made a board member of Jenkins Brothers (Food). Mr James Derriman, joint vice-chairman of Charles Barker City, has been named secretary and general manager of Charles Barker & Sons from January 1.

## Johnson &amp; Firth Brown Ltd

## Preliminary Results

YEAR TO 30TH JUNE 1974

	1974	1973
TURNOVER	154,633	71,513
GROUP TRADING PROFIT	11,103	4,889
PRE-TAX PROFIT	7,209	3,216
TAXATION	2,933	1,431
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	4,285	1,642
EARNINGS PER SHARE		
BASIC	8.1p	5.3p*
Diluted	7.2p	5.0p*
DIVIDEND PAYABLE PER SHARE	3.250p	3.234p
NET ASSETS PER SHARE	69p	69p
NET ASSETS	£38.5m	£36.5m
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£5.3m	£3.6m

\*Adjusted onto a comparable tax rate. Profit figures not comparable except at EPS level.

- Earnings per share up 53%.
- Recommended dividend increased by maximum permissible.
- Directors confident of continued progress during current year.
- Falling copper price offsetting effects of inflation on company's working capital.
- Company unaffected by financial difficulties at Jessel Securities Limited, a substantial shareholder.
- Profits being ploughed back into further major capital expenditure projects.

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## Stock markets

Nervousness about the contents of the Queen's Speech next Tuesday and fears of more militancy from trade unions dominated the equity market yesterday. These, combined with a general lack of interest—the number of bargains marked at 5455 was below the general average for a Monday—helped the index drop to 25.5 at the close at 205.8 while *The Times* index closed 0.87 lower at 79.96. The news of Hoblyn and Co ceasing trading came after hours. The initial reaction was that it was hardly bad for sentiment.

The market closed lower, reaching a "low" point of 5 points off at 205.3 at noon when the unsettled labour situation in Scotland and the unions' threat to act if further redundancies were announced in British Brick, were fully absorbed. But when the war gas increases were beginning to slacken was a slight help to sentiment.

Following the denial from Laporte's chairman of bid approach by Solway, the shares lost the earlier gain and closed at 71p. Philips Lamps, still reflecting the reduction in demand, eased 10p to 530p. Press comment brought some activity to Unilever with the shares closing 6p to the good at 174p.

Doubled profits at Furness Wicky helped to halve the 2p drop ahead of the results. The shares still reflected satisfaction with the results, but comment affected both Ladbroke and Ever-Ready, the latter easing 4p to 421p. Some nervousness was seen in Sears Holdings ahead of the figures due tomorrow, while general considerations pushed most of the properties lower. Burton's again met selling, 3p down at 205p, while about the results due next month.

Financial issues were generally easier with Slater, Walker reaching a new low of 44p with some nervous selling despite the reassurance last week. Edwards and Co higher at 30p, were reassured by further consideration of the proposed discussions on the possible sale of Welfare Insurance. Joint stock banks were around 4p off. Edward & Sons, 40p, stood firm. They were suspended pending clarification of the legal position following the news of the liquidity troubles at the Dutch subsidiaries. Among other erstwhile high fliers, Eldridge Stafford eased 1p to a new low of 33p.

With buildings lower under the lead of London Brick, 2p down at 27p, others to slip included A F Cement, Costain and Taylor Woodrow, all 1p down. The London & Lancashire lump profits left them 1p easier at 141p, but trading news from Fothergill and Harvey helped push the shares up 1p to 48p.

Elsewhere on the trading floor, the Johnson, First Brown held the gains seen ahead of the excellent figures to close up at 31p but Savoy dropped 6p to 20p after the interim loss and the apparent lack of recent interest by Trafalgar House. In engineering, Tube Investment fell 6p to 176p while Hawker Siddeley closed 1p lower at 185p. The decision to grow the fears of union militancy following the decision to cease work on the HS146 led to a drop at 186p, 4p down on the day.

Gallagher were little changed following the news last Friday that the company was not one of its American Brands parent, but Imperial group continued weak, reflecting the labour disputes. In stores, GUS were occasionally wanted on further consideration of the new 10p offer, but the British White Home Stores were also a good market as were Boots. Spillers were nervous ahead of the results due tomorrow, while Cavenham were unsettled, moving 4p lower at 55p.

On the mining pitch, Union Corporation initially eased on comment of the GFSA bid but later recovered to close 2p to the good at 328p. Golds were quickly moved 4p lower at 330p. Bougainville dropped on further consideration of the new tax agreement with its immediate CRA parent also lower. CAST, anticipating a good divi-

**All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.**

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year \$mo	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Dreyfus Holdings (25p) Fin	1.01	1.04		2.57	2.45
Continental Serv (10p) Int	1.07	1.06	28/11	7.5	7.5
Bavet & Newman (25p) Int	1.47	2.62	31/1	8.12	8.12
Furness, Withy (f21) Int	1.73	2.88	3/1	8.27	8.27
Bunting Gibson (f21) Int	2.75	5.25	12/12	12.12	12.12
Avaya Int	1.45	1.45			
Breast-Interest (25p) Fin	1.01	1.0	8/11	3.14	3.14
Johnson & F B (25p) Fin	3.53	3.37	9/1	4.85	4.62
Lewndr Drapery (25p) Int	1.2	1.05	10/12	4.18	4.18
de Haanston (25p) Int	1.51	0.75		5.0	7.75
Middleton Hotels (50p) Fin	2.05	2.05		5.0	7.75
Newman-Tonks (25p) Int	3.08	2.93	28/11	4.08	3.93
Oxley Printing (25p) Int	1.25	1.25	6/1	3.73	3.73
Greenbush (25p) Int	0.52	0.52		3.06	3.06
Strider (25p) Fin	1.85	1.77		3.19	3.06

## Interim Report

**1974: JARDINES  
EARNINGS UP 30%  
FROM DIVERSE AND  
WELL BALANCED  
BUSINESS.**

- Earnings per stock unit, as adjusted, for the nine months up 30% compared with the same period last year. This trend of growth expected to continue for the remainder of 1974.
- Operating profit after tax for the first nine months up 44% compared with the same period last year, and for the full year anticipated to reach HK \$200 million (£17 million) compared with HK \$137 million in 1973.
- Interim dividend HK \$0.18 (£0.015) per stock unit, 20% more than the 1973 adjusted interim dividend of HK \$0.15.
- Good results from Jardines natural resources sector, particularly the Hawaiian and Philippines sugar operations. These have compensated for the effects of declining world trade and high interest rates mainly felt in the Group's financial services, trading and industrial activities.
- The Group's current policy is one of consolidation, and maintaining its present satisfactory liquid position in the uncertain economic situation.
- Jardines have entered the service and exploration side of South East Asia's expanding oil industry. This is anticipated to make a satisfactory contribution to profits in the medium term.

Henry Keswick *Chairman*  
 Ordine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
 Connaught Centre  
 Hong Kong.



# JARDINES

Having achieved a leap in pre-tax profits of £12.6m to £23.4m last year, the board of Sims Darby the Far Eastern trading group has reasonable confidence that the group is moving in the right direction this year. Problems are foreseen, however, in a number of areas where levels of stock have been geared to continuing growth.

It is clear that in some of these activities growth will be slow, and in others a cut back in spending will be needed. For instance, logging is already showing a big downturn after a sharp drop in timber prices. There is also continuing concern over spiralling inflation in most countries, and this, coupled with the growing balance of trade difficulties of countries dependent on high-volume export of raw materials, must signal the need for prudence and caution this year.

The areas in which the group is cautiously optimistic are those associated with rubber growing and the sale of mechanical equipment to the logging industry.

Although the economic uncertainty is affecting the demand for carpets, sales to date of Stoddard Holdings, makers of Axminster, Wilton and tufted carpets, are running at about the same level as a year ago assisted by expanding overseas operations. Profits are being made.

Writing in the annual report, Sir Robert Maclean, chairman, says the fall in demand is being aggravated by the "severe" hire-purchase restrictions. It

U.S. POPULATION

The year started with Ernest Ireland looking for a taxable profit "considerably" better than the record £196m achieved for 1973. After six month's trading, however, the pre-tax comes out at only £747,000, compared with £809,000 a year ago, because the group's property developments have been affected by

the investment market. After taking a hard look at its property side in particular the board is forecasting a reduced profit of £1.5m for the full term.

Meanwhile, on net profits of £357,000, against £405,000, the directors are being raised from 1p to 1.01p gross.

So far, results from construction contracts are running in line with board expectations, but only pre-let or prime-location property development programmes are going ahead, or those which forward sales have been arranged. The board says that the remaining projects are profitable, and the full results will reflect only a minimum sale of developments.

[illegible]

Yesterday's annual meeting of Lend Lease Corporation, Australia's property giant heard that the board's confidence is unshaken. Mr G. Dusseldorp, the chairman said that the general economic down-turn had come as no surprise to the board and he could give solid assurances about the group's cash position and prospects.

Although the results for the full year will depend on general economic circumstances, a 20 per cent fall in profits was likely for the first half, but this would be partly due to a deferment of profits until a later period. The board has no intention of reducing the dividend and is not planning a share issue for cash.

**DOLOSWELLA HOLDINGS**  
Conditions for paying interim dividends to holders of fully paid-up shares and warrants will be posted with 1973 report.

**BROWN & TAWSE**  
Through subsidiary B & T Tubes Company acquired from Associated Plastics its Impa Plastics sales and merchandising division.

**HUNTING (EDEN) TANKERS**  
Interim profits £31,000 (£10,000) with earnings 5p (3p) a share. Company subsidiary of Hunting Gibson.

**YOUNG COMPANIES INV TST**  
Scottish Amicable Life have 700,000 ordinary shares (10.77 per cent).

**CANADIAN & FOREIGN INV**  
In half to September 30 gross revenue £256,000 (£221,000) with

**CARBORUNDUM CO**  
Nine-months sales \$400.8m (\$304.4m), earnings \$19.5m (\$15.4m)—\$5.03 (\$4.18) a share.

**MERGER CLEARED**  
Planned merger between National & Grindlays Bank and British Commercial Bank not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

**METRO TOWN & CENTRAL**  
Interim pre-tax £40,000 (£49,000) with surplus on sale of investment properties £186,000 (£156,000). Earnings 0.8p (0.6p) a share.

**COMMERCIAL PROPS**  
In half to June 30 pre-tax was £267,000 (£277,000). Surplus on sale was £125,000 transferred to reserve.

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[illegible]







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Please send a résumé of your experience and qualifications to Box No. 2285 D, The Times or, if you prefer, write to M. A. FRASER, Omicron Data Systems Ltd., 4480 Cote de Liesse, Suite 107, Montreal, Que., Canada. Interviews will be arranged in London during the week of 18 November, 1974.

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#### Chair of International Law

which will become vacant in October, 1975, on the retirement of Professor B. A. Wordley.

The salary will be within the normal professorial range, with superannuation benefits. Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent, not later than November 22nd, 1974, to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref.: 219/74/T.

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• Speaking French necessary.

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Please send curriculum vitae under reference 385 to C.G. DORIS Direction du Personnel

85-85, boulevard de la Gare - 75013 PARIS.

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The successful applicant will be one of the two Deputies to the Warden. He will share responsibility for the successful execution of the programme of the two institutions. Responsibilities are varied and challenging and demand readiness and ability to adapt to changing needs. Details of the work are set out in a job-description available to applicants. The successful candidate is likely to have worked in one of these fields: politics, industry and trade unionism, journalism, public life, government and the universities. He will have sound knowledge of politics, economics and international relations and practical experience in chairmanship. He must be able to understand French and German easily and to make himself understood in these languages.

Appointment would be for two years in the first instance. Existing membership of FRSI can be continued.

Salary is in the range of £5,000-£7,050 according to qualifications.

Applications to: The Warden of Wilton Park, Wilton House, Steyning, Sussex, BN4 3DZ, not later than four weeks after the date of this advertisement. Other things being equal, preference will be given to an applicant able to join early in 1975.

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Write in confidence giving brief details of age, qualification and experience to

Mr E. Byrne, 4 Wilton Grove, Wimbledon, London, SW19 3QX of CRANE & HAWKINS, Solicitors, who are responsible for initially interviewing applicants. Interviews will be at 50/51 Russell Square, London, WC1B 4JX.



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**WELDING ENGINEER SPECIALIZED IN PIPES AND TUBES** available soonest.

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\*Plus pension pay award and threshold payments

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above mentioned post. This is an opportunity to make a positive contribution to the planning of the central City of Wales which has a population of around 500,000. The City Planning Department is responsible generally for the planning of Cardiff, including Local Plans (comprising Strategic Action Areas and Specific Plans), Development Control and other matters associated with environmental and services.

The successful applicant will have sound Development Control experience, and also initiative, breadth of vision, and the ability to lead and draw the best from the staff. The person appointed will be in charge of the Development Control Division, comprising three teams, each dealing with a sector of the City.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff (Telephone (0222) 21025 Ext 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4268, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4291, 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4347, 4348, 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4385, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4438, 4439, 4440, 4441, 4442, 4443, 4444, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450, 4451, 4452, 4453, 4454, 4455, 4456, 4457, 4458, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, 4467, 4468, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4472, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4476, 4477, 4478, 4479, 4480, 4481, 4482, 4483, 4484, 4485, 4486, 4487, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4496, 4497, 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506, 4507, 4508, 4509, 4510, 4511, 4512, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4516, 4517, 4518, 4519, 4520, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4525, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4578, 4579, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4586, 4587, 4588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4614, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4645, 4646, 4647, 4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680, 4681, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4693, 4694, 4695, 4696, 4697, 4698, 4699, 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703, 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000.

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Detailed applications in writing, please, to:

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£4,797 - £5,502

The Independent Broadcasting Authority, responsible for Independent Television and Independent Local Radio, is looking for an Information Officer to join a small team at its Headquarters in London.

Reporting to the Deputy Head of Information, the person appointed will undertake a wide range of work including preparing material for publication, dealing with press and other enquiries, and speaking to, and arranging itineraries for visitors.

The successful candidate, aged probably between 30-35, is likely to have some years' experience in public relations or journalism including speaking in public and writing for publication and should already know something of the working of the communications media. Knowledge of, or experience in, broadcasting would be valuable.

Starting salary will be within the above range according to qualifications and experience.



Please telephone 01-584 7011 Ext. 390/271 for an application form or, if you prefer, write to the Establishments Officer, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1EY.

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### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY WITH INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

is looking for an EXECUTIVE to take care of the REGISTRATION of NEW DRUGS, as well as to prepare the future development of the company in the BRITISH MARKET.

For this position, a sound experience (minimum 5 years) in the pharmaceutical industry with both medical and commercial aspects is required.

Please send correspondence with qualifications to:

Box 1347 D, The Times.

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One of the largest International Food/Drinks/Tobacco Companies in the world is looking for a Personnel Officer.

Reporting directly to the Personnel Manager, she will recruit and select staff up to junior management level, will write job descriptions, analyse training requirements, and deal with promotions and transfers within the group.

She should be a logical thinker, methodical with a willingness to get things done, and aged under 30. Some recruitment experience would be an advantage, but we are looking basically for the right type of person rather than formal qualifications.

To the successful candidate exciting career prospects are offered plus 4 weeks' holiday, sports and social club, staff shop and travel offers.

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Apply to New Bond St. W.1.  
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The clinic is run by a team of three nurses and a Radiographer, and is supervised by a Senior Lecturer in the Royal Free Hospital.

Training will be given on all aspects of the work. Hours of work: 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday only. Part-time: 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday only. Salary: £1,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks' holiday. Credit being given for previous experience.

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Write to: TELEPHONE UNIT ON APPLICATION FORM TO: CIVIL SERVICE MEDICAL SERVICE, TILBURY HOUSE, 10, WHITE CHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.4. TEL: 01-453 8643, EXT. 447.

**A "MARY POPPINS" for MADRID**

A recommended post with a wealthy English speaking family in Madrid. There are 4 children aged from 14 to 4 years, who all attend day school. So the person taking the job will be aged 25-35, have a cheerful and capable personality, with a good education, who can help the children improve their English, supervise their activities and stay for a minimum of 1 year.

Own pleasant room, ample free time and no domestic duties.

Interview with family will be held in London early November, but initially please contact 01-493 3712.

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A high standard of living while overseas—hotel accommodation is provided free of charge together with generous allowances for cover meals and other expenses.

A life full of interest and variety.

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If this sounds the sort of job you have been looking for and you are single and between your 19th and 27th birthday, take the first step and telephone 01-897 3329 or 3622 between 9 and 5 for an application form or write, preferably on a Post Card, quoting reference 376/1AV, to: MANAGER SELECTION SERVICES, BRITISH AIRWAYS, PO BOX 10, HEATHROW AIRPORT—LONDON, HOUNSLOW TW6 2JA.

**BARRISTERS CHAMBERS,**  
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This is a really superb job working for a young entrepreneur. The job involves a variety of duties including: insurance, finance, shipping and general office work. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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For a lady, up-dated at time of posting, of carefully analysed London and suburban vacancies in this salary bracket and a note on how our impartial, detailed anonymous reports on employers and secretaries can help you to find the right job without a series of abortive interviews. Please call 01-588 5120 5129, or write to: PREMIUM SECRETARIES LTD., 65 London W.C.2.

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We are seeking someone with a sound secretarial skills to work for a young, dynamic, and progressive company. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Competent, unflappable Secretary with sound bookkeeping skills. Must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Secretary required by Book Publishers W.I. in Marketing and Publicity Department. Must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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The Oil Division of a large Japanese trading company in the City is looking for a responsible P.A. Secretary with good experience at executive level to work for its Senior Manager. He is often away on business, therefore tact and poise are important qualities. She would eventually become responsible for his education and training of his children. She must have an A.C.T. level education and a capability of mind required to develop an executive for work in a Japanese business environment. Age 21+. Salary around £2,200 plus very good bonus.

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We have been asked to find a suitable person who would like to be involved with the development and marketing of new products for an international company.

She will need reliable shorthand and typing skills, a good knowledge of office procedures, and a good knowledge of the marketing of new products. She must have an A.C.T. level education and a capability of mind required to develop an executive for work in a Japanese business environment. Age 21+. Salary around £2,200 plus very good bonus.

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The Senior Partner of a small but highly professional firm of International Property Consultants is looking for a Personal Assistant to help with the day-to-day running of the business. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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A responsible and challenging position has arisen at Heathrow Airport for a well educated, experienced Personal Secretary to work for the General Manager of our Sales and Property Department.

As well as good academic qualifications, candidates should have secretarial experience, with minimum shorthand and typing speeds of 100 and 40 wpm respectively. A knowledge of audio transcription would be an advantage. They should also possess a good command of spoken and written English, and be capable of undertaking the full range of executive secretarial duties.

The post is permanent with excellent working conditions, including 19 days' holidays, plus Public and Privilege Holidays, contributory Pension Scheme, free car parking, Sports and Social Club. There are modern subsidised restaurants and snack bars available to employees. Hours of duty are normally from 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., Monday and Tuesday, and from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, although these may vary slightly. Commencing salary is £2,157.00 per annum (including London Weighting), rising by regular increments to £2,721.00 per annum inclusive, plus £146.00 per annum Threshold Agreement.

To arrange an early appointment, please telephone 01-759 4321, Ext. 5106 or 7399, or write to: MRS. J. STEVENSON, RECRUITMENT OFFICER (Ref P/S) BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY, D'ALBAC HOUSE, ROOM 246, HEATHROW AIRPORT, LONDON HOUNSLOW TW6 1JH, MIDDLESEX

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The Managing Director of a private group requires confidential secretary/personal assistant. The successful applicant will be interested and varied. The successful applicant will probably be over 25 with relevant high-level experience. References essential. Salary starts at £2,250 + fringe benefits. Modern office building off Baker Street.

Telephone 487 3461 AND ASK FOR MR. ROY.

**TRAVEL**  
UP TO £2,200

At last a job in Travel Agency. This is the chance you have been waiting for. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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47 DAVES ST. W.1  
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U.S. Chairman of Knightsbridge, London, seeks a P.A. with fluent French and good typing skills. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Offered to a Short-hand Secretary to work for young, dynamic, and progressive company. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Ideal opportunity for bilingual young lady to join a dynamic and successful company. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Great chance for intelligent young lady to join a dynamic and successful company. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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For a girl with receptionist experience, responsible for taking calls and answering enquiries. Super salary and benefits. Write to:

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Super W.I. office requires well spoken and friendly receptionist to take calls and answer enquiries. Good salary and benefits. Write to:

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**GRADUATE WITH SECRETARIAL TRAINING**

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and help you find a good job, right for you

Special offer, only to October 31, 1974

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A division of Sight & Sound Education Ltd.

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**M. D. TRAVEL COMPANY**  
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able to work on own initiative and run Managing Director's office. Travel in U.K. and overseas. Outgoing young lady with lots of confidence. Company based in South London. Salary negotiable. Phone Vivien.

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**PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**LONDON SW10 £2,400-£2,700**

**FAST-EXPANDING ENGINEERING FIRM—WITH INTERESTS IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST**

Applications are invited from fast, accurate shorthand typists and secretaries with excellent initiative and a good knowledge of the English language. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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**£1,950—£2,150 p.a.**

Young lady with a flair for detailed organisation and the ability to work with minimum supervision to assist Conference Officer. Applicant must be accurate typist & shorthand writer. This is a really superb job working for a young, dynamic, and progressive company. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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Leading Architectural practice seeks top-calibre lady for executive. Lots of client contact and a taste for entertaining desirable.

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It is so much more fun working in a topical office. The person must be a self-starter, a team player, and have a good knowledge of office procedures. Salary £2,300 plus perks. Ring Sullivan Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Advertisers, 629 5747.

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**PERSONAL COLUMNS**

ALSO ON PAGE 27

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Notice to Classified Advertisers**

Until further notice we will Times classified advertisers posting copy, orders, etc., and those replying to Times Box numbers, please ensure that they are sent to the following address:

Times Newspapers Ltd.,  
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**CANCER RESEARCH**

Cancer research is costly, and it is difficult to find the money to do it. The Cancer Research Campaign is a voluntary organization which raises money for cancer research. It is the largest of its kind in the world. It has been successful in raising millions of pounds for research into the causes of cancer and the best ways of treating it. The Campaign has a number of branches all over the country, and it is always looking for more people to join. If you are interested in helping to fight cancer, please contact your local branch or write to the Campaign, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0ET.

**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**

**THOMSON BEST BUYS**

For more information on the Thomson Best Buys, please contact your local Thomson agent or write to Thomson Holidays, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0ET.

**WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION**

The World Expeditionary Association is a non-profit organization which organizes expeditions to various parts of the world. It is the largest of its kind in the world. It has been successful in organizing expeditions to Antarctica, the Amazon, and many other remote areas. The Association is always looking for more people to join. If you are interested in joining an expedition, please contact your local World Expeditionary Association agent or write to the Association, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0ET.

**TRAVELAIR INTERNATIONAL LOW COST TRAVEL**

Travelair International is a low cost travel agency which offers a wide range of holiday packages. It is the largest of its kind in the world. It has been successful in organizing holidays to many popular destinations. Travelair International is always looking for more people to join. If you are interested in joining a holiday package, please contact your local Travelair International agent or write to Travelair International, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0ET.

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**BIRTHDAYS**

**CHRISTOPHER** - Happy birthday, Christopher. Love, Mum and Dad.

**PETER DAVID MUNDAY** will have his birthday on Friday, October 25th. Happy birthday, Peter. Love, Mum and Dad.

**MARRIAGES**

**FRANKIE ILLINGWORTH** - On October 19th, 1974, Frankie Illingworth, 25, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, married Jane Smith, 24, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon J. Smith at St. Paul's Church, London. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. Smith. The bridesmaids were Miss J. Smith and Miss M. Smith. The groomsmen were Mr. J. Smith and Mr. M. Smith. The reception was held at St. Paul's Church, London. The couple are expecting a baby in January 1975.

**DEATHS**

**ALLAN** - On October 18th, 1974, Allan, 65, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 20th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ARCHER** - On October 19th, 1974, Archer, 75, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 21st, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**BLAKE** - On October 20th, 1974, Blake, 80, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 22nd, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**DAVIS** - On October 21st, 1974, Davis, 70, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 23rd, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**EVANS** - On October 22nd, 1974, Evans, 60, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 24th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**FERGUSON** - On October 23rd, 1974, Ferguson, 50, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 25th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**GILBERT** - On October 24th, 1974, Gilbert, 40, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 26th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**HARRIS** - On October 25th, 1974, Harris, 30, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 27th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**HENDERSON** - On October 26th, 1974, Henderson, 20, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 28th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ILLINGWORTH** - On October 27th, 1974, Illingworth, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 29th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**JONES** - On October 28th, 1974, Jones, 90, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 30th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ILLINGWORTH** - On October 28th, 1974, Illingworth, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 30th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**JONES** - On October 29th, 1974, Jones, 80, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on October 31st, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**KELLY** - On October 30th, 1974, Kelly, 70, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 1st, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**LEWIS** - On October 31st, 1974, Lewis, 60, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 2nd, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**MILLER** - On November 1st, 1974, Miller, 50, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 3rd, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**NEEDHAM** - On November 2nd, 1974, Needham, 40, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 4th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**OSBORN** - On November 3rd, 1974, Osborn, 30, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 5th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**PETERSON** - On November 4th, 1974, Peterson, 20, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 6th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ROBERTSON** - On November 5th, 1974, Robertson, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 7th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**SMITH** - On November 6th, 1974, Smith, 90, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 8th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**TAYLOR** - On November 7th, 1974, Taylor, 80, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 9th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**WATSON** - On November 8th, 1974, Watson, 70, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 10th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**WILLIAMS** - On November 9th, 1974, Williams, 60, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 11th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**WILLIAMS** - On November 10th, 1974, Williams, 50, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 12th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**WILSON** - On November 11th, 1974, Wilson, 40, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 13th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**WYATT** - On November 12th, 1974, Wyatt, 30, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 14th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**YOUNG** - On November 13th, 1974, Young, 20, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 15th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 14th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 16th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 15th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 17th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 16th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 18th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 17th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 19th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 18th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 20th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 19th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 21st, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 20th, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 22nd, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

**DEATHS**

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**DEATHS**

**ZACHARY** - On November 22nd, 1974, Zachary, 10, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died. He was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, on November 24th, 1974. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. J. Smith, and his children, Mr. J. Smith and Mrs. M. Smith.

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